United States
Department of
Agriculture

Economic
Research
Service

LPS-4

May 1983

Livestock and Poultry

OUTLOOK & SITUATION

Table 1.—Livestock, poultry, and egg production and prices
(All percent changes shown are from a year earlier).

Item	1982 II	1982 III	1982 IV	1982 Annual	1983 I[1]	1983 II[2]	1983 III[2]	1983 IV[2]	1983 Annual[2]
					Million lb				
PRODUCTION									
Beef	5,363	5,730	5,818	22,366	5,525	5,650	5,800	5,625	22,600
% change	−1	+3	+2	+1	+1	+5	+1	−3	+1
Pork	3,550	3,240	3,638	14,121	3,483	3,575	3,525	3,800	14,383
% change	−9	−10	−12	−10	−6	+1	+9	+4	+2
Lamb & mutton	85	88	93	356	93	80	75	80	328
% change	+10	+11	+7	+9	+3	−6	−15	−14	−8
Veal	99	107	110	423	103	90	90	105	388
% change	+4	+2	−4	+2	−4	−9	−16	−5	−8
Total red meat	9,097	9,165	9,659	37,266	9,204	9,395	9,490	9,610	37,699
% change	−4	−2	−4	−4	−1	+3	+4	−1	+1
Broilers[3]	3,109	3,130	2,911	12,038	3,025	3,200	3,200	2,940	12,365
% change	0	+2	+1	+1	+5	+3	+2	+1	+3
Turkeys[3]	528	761	759	2,458	455	570	800	760	2,585
% change	−5	−3	−2	−2	+11	+8	+5	0	+5
Total poultry[4]	3,786	4,023	3,804	15,052	3,627	3,915	4,125	3,825	15,492
% change	0	+1	+1	+1	+5	+3	+3	+1	+3
Total red meat & poultry	12,883	13,188	13,463	52,318	12,831	13,310	13,615	13,435	53,191
% change	−3	−1	−3	−2	0	+3	+3	0	+2
					Million dozen				
Eggs	1,441	1,437	1,479	5,798	1,432	1,425	1,420	1,465	5,742
% change	0	0	−1	0	−1	−1	−1	−1	−1
PRICES					*$/cwt*				
Choice steers, Omaha, 900-1100 lb	70.46	64.19	58.87	64.22	61.52	65-68	64-68	63-67	63-66
Barrows & gilts, 7 mkts	56.46	61.99	55.12	55.44	55.00	49-52	52-56	47-51	51-54
Slaugh. lambs, Ch., San Ang.	65.66	55.05	49.83	56.44	60.00	63-65	59-63	56-60	60-62
					cents/lb				
Broilers, 9-city avg.[5]	45.1	44.4	41.5	44.0	43.4	41-44	42-46	40-44	42-45
Turkeys, NY[6]	58.8	65.4	63.7	60.8	54.9	53-56	60-64	64-68	58-61
					cents/dozen				
Eggs New York[7]	66.7	65.8	68.4	70.1	65.8	66-70	65-69	69-73	66-70

[1]Preliminary. [2]Forecast. [3]Federally inspected. [4]Includes broilers, turkeys, and mature chickens. [5]Wholesale weighted average. [6]Wholesale, 8- to 16-pound young hens. [7]Cartoned, consumer Grade A large, sales to volume buyers.

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Approved by
The World Agricultural
Outlook Board
and Summary released
May 3, 1983

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The next summary of the Livestock and Poultry Outlook and Situation is scheduled for release on July 5, 1983. It will appear on the AGNET computer system by 3:30 ET the same day. The full text and tabular materials will be added to AGNET approximately 2 business days later. For more information on AGNET, call (402) 472-1892.

The present forecasts will be updated in the World Agricultural Supply and Demand Estimates scheduled for release on May 11, 1983 and June 13 and 23, 1983.

Summary

Economic Recovery To Support Modest Rise in Meat Prices

Retail meat prices are expected to increase with the overall improvement in the economy. Although the economic recovery may be less robust than previous ones, rising incomes from wages and salaries will bolster consumer confidence and support meat prices this spring and in second-half 1983.

Retail prices for Choice beef may rise 2 to 3 percent this year, with most of the increase occurring in the

second quarter. Retail pork prices are also expected to rise about 2 to 3 percent, but yearly highs were likely recorded during the winter quarter. Pork prices should decline from the record levels of second-half 1982 as production increases. Higher broiler and turkey production will continue to pressure wholesale prices, and the 1983 averages may be near year-earlier levels. Egg prices may average slightly under 1982's.

Feed costs have risen sharply since last fall's harvest lows, increasing the breakeven prices on livestock and poultry to be marketed this summer and fall. Total red meat and poultry supplies are expected to remain at or above year-earlier levels for the remainder of the year. Red meat production is expected to rise 1 percent above last year, while poultry output may advance 3 percent. Egg production is expected to decline about 1 percent. However producers' reactions to higher grain prices and the strength of the economic recovery remain uncertain.

Per capita consumption of red meat and poultry is expected to advance modestly in 1983, the first year-to-year increase since 1980, following a decline of over 4 pounds in 1982 that dropped the total to 202.7 pounds. Poultry consumption increased 1.6 pounds per capita last year to 64 pounds, with nearly all the gain in broiler meat. However, smaller hog inventories cut pork consumption by about 6.0 pounds, dropping the per capita level to 59 pounds and reducing total red meat consumption 5.8 pounds. Beef consumption was unchanged at 77.2 pounds, remaining in the same narrow range it has been in since 1979. Veal consumption rose one-tenth of a pound to 1.7 pounds; lamb and mutton consumption gained the same to 1.5 pounds.

Although per capita expenditures on meat have continued to rise, consumers are allocating a smaller portion of their income to food, including meat. Expenditures on pork showed the smallest share decline for meat, about 3 percent. Per capita expenditures on beef, pork, broilers, and turkeys in 1982 totaled $334, or about 3.6 percent of disposable incomes. Beef expenditures remained the largest at 2 percent of income, followed by pork at 1.1 percent, 0.4 percent for broilers, and 0.1 percent for turkeys.

Livestock and Poultry Situation

FACTORS AFFECTING LIVESTOCK AND POULTRY

Moderate, Sustainable Recovery Underway

The long-awaited economic recovery appears to be underway. Data released in January and February gave evidence of increased industrial production, but rising consumer incomes and a willingness to make purchases in subsequent months to sustain the recovery were uncertain. Then March figures indicated the largest increase in personal incomes since November. Adding support to the possible sustainability of the recovery was the fact that over 60 percent of the rise reflected higher incomes from wages and salaries. Since incomes were rising, consumers increased their level of spending and saving over a year earlier. Further income gains during the spring quarter, along with the increased savings, are likely to encourage stronger spending patterns in the future as the economy continues to improve.

Although the recovery has begun, the gains are expected to be modest compared to previous recoveries. The inflation rate continues to slow, and given the large amount of slack in the economic system, reduces the likelihood of a problem that plagued other recent recoveries. Consequently, consumer purchasing power should continue to improve. However, the slow rate of economic recovery is likely to make few inroads toward reducing the high unemployment rates until later this year.

Rising incomes and increased hours worked have boosted consumer confidence, which should support stronger meat prices beginning this spring. Red meat and poultry supplies will be rising in the second half of the year to near year-earlier levels. The improved economic outlook should help support meat demand.

Feed Costs Rise as PIK Removes Record Acreage from Production

A record area of crops—82 million acres—was enrolled in the Payment-in-Kind (PIK) and other acreage reduction programs to reduce production and stock levels in 1983/84 of corn, grain sorghum, wheat, cotton, and rice. This adjustment, of unprecedented scope, should set the stage for higher farm prices and incomes in 1983 and beyond. While PIK may alleviate the need for some farmers to sell livestock breeding inventories to support farm incomes, the end result will be higher feed costs for all livestock and poultry producers.

Exact crop production declines are still unknown because those farmers signing up for the acreage reduction programs, but not PIK, can drop out at little cost; however, those in the PIK program have firm commitments. Over 6.2 million acres of feed grains were enrolled in the acreage reduction and paid deversion programs only. The Statistical Reporting Service conducted a special planting intentions survey in late April for release in the May Crop Production report.

Assuming average weather conditions, the acreage reduction indicated could mean production declines of one-third for corn and one-fifth for grain sorghum and wheat. Soybean acreage, which is not part of the PIK program, should drop—particularly in the South—with less double-cropping with wheat and as nonparticipating farmers switch to corn and cotton because of improving prices for these program crops. Soybean production may decline about one-tenth, and stocks are likely to decline 25 percent.

Although total corn stocks remain high, farm prices have continued to strengthen from the low levels of last fall. The Central Illinois cash price of corn rose 55 percent from about $1.95 a bushel at harvest last October to over $3.00 in mid-April. The farm price of corn increased

from $2.55 a bushel in April 1982 to $3.00 in mid-April 1983. The farm price of corn in 1982/83 may average $2.65 a bushel, compared with $2.50 in 1981/82. The low $2.12 average for the fall quarter is holding down the annual 1982/83 average. However, prices are expected to remain relatively high through early summer before declining modestly as PIK grain is released and as the fall harvest reaches the main corn producing areas. Prices in 1983/84 may average $2.70 to $3.10.

The farm price of grain sorghum is expected to average $4.38 a hundredweight in 1982/83, up slightly from $4.27 last year. Prices in 1983/84 may range from $4.55 to $5.27. The grain sorghum and PIK grain releases will help hold down price gains as will larger beginning stocks for the 1983/84 year.

Soybean meal prices at Decatur are expected to average $175 a ton in 1982/83, slightly below the $182.50 recorded last year. Meal stocks at the beginning of the 1983/84 marketing year are likely to increase nearly 50 percent above this year's beginning level. Despite an expected smaller soybean harvest this fall, the 1983/84 crush should rise from year-earlier levels, further increasing meal supplies. Consequently, prices may average $180 to $220 a ton.

The weather and trigger release prices for grains will be key factors affecting feed prices over the next several months. Prices for livestock and poultry feedstuffs have already risen sharply. The timing of release prices, development of the various crops this summer, and demand strength will determine the extent of price increases through early 1984.

Unusual Weather Slows Spring Growth

Abundant moisture throughout most of the country holds promise for excellent grazing conditions. However, lingering cold, wet weather has limited early spring growth. Record low temperatures were reached in much of the eastern two-thirds of the country in mid-April.

Pasture and range feed conditions on April 1 were in the good to excellent range, 3 points above last year and 9 points above the 1972-81 average. Conditions were better than last year in 24 States (primarily in the West), lower in 11 (primarily in the Southeast), and unchanged in two. Hay stock level estimates will be released in the May Crop Production report, but undoubtedly stocks were pulled down sharply during March and April by unusually cold, wet weather in almost all areas. Cattle remain in relatively good condition in most areas, but death losses, particularly for the early spring calf crop, rose for most producers.

EGGS AND POULTRY

Eggs

Egg production is expected to decline further because of prospects for a continued price-cost squeeze and the reduced hatchery activity in recent months. Plentiful supplies of other high-protein foods and continued high unemployment are expected to keep egg prices relatively weak despite reduced supplies.

Producers Trim Laying Flocks

During December 1982 through February 1983, egg production was 1 percent below last year. Productivity per hen was above last year and offset much of the decline in layer numbers.

The average number of layers declined each month during the first quarter of 1983—the normal pattern as producers respond to seasonally weaker demand. Year-over-year comparisons by month are not possible because such data for 1982 were not collected. From December 1982 through February 1983, the average number of layers was 3 percent below the number from December 1981 through February 1982. Egg producers have been reducing the number of old hens in response to weak egg prices and rising feed prices since last fall. In addition, producers have been placing fewer pullets in their flocks.

On April 1, 17.7 percent of the laying flock had been force-molted even with the increased slaughter in January-March 1983. By force molting the hens, producers can cut current egg output for a few weeks and yet maintain their production base. Producers are expected to increase force-molting in the spring and summer because they do not have enough replacement pullets coming along to keep the houses full. During second-quarter 1983, the number of replacement pullets hatched 5 to 6 months earlier will be 9 percent below a year previous.

Producers are expected to slow the rate of selling older hens from the first quarter's level; then, even with fewer replacements, they will be able to maintain production about 1 percent below last year during the remainder of 1983. Because of lower egg prices earlier this year, producers may have sold hens they would normally move in late spring.

Egg Prices To Stay Weak

In the first quarter, prices for cartoned Grade A large eggs in New York averaged 66 cents per dozen, down from 79 cents last year. Egg prices averaged 68 cents per dozen in April and have strengthened to over 70 cents in early May. In April 1982, egg prices averaged 72 cents per dozen.

Foreign demand still appears very weak, hurt by the strong U.S. dollar and increased production in some other countries. During January 1983, exports of shell eggs and the shell equivalent of egg products were 53 percent below a year earlier. In February, exports were down 54 percent from last year. During January and February 1983, egg exports were 1 percent of production, down from 3 percent in 1982. However, a blended credit sale to Iraq is expected to provide some strength to the egg market after mid-year. Also, a sale of eggs to Mexico is another possibility. Third-quarter 1983 egg prices may average 65 to 69 cents per dozen, near last year's 66 cents.

Production and Value Down in 1982

Egg production during the 1982 marketing year was down 12 million dozen from the 5,819 million produced in 1981. Output increased one egg to 244 per layer, partially offsetting the 1-percent decline in the number of hens.

Per-capita consumption of shell eggs and shell equivalent of egg products declined by one egg from the 266 consumed during calendar 1981, because of lower production. By quarters, per capita consumption declined one egg in the first quarter from a year earlier,

increased by one in the second, was unchanged in the third, and declined by one in the fourth quarter.

The weak prices for eggs in 1982 cut the value of production $0.21 billion from the $3.67 billion in 1981, a 6-percent drop. Prices received by farmers declined from 63.1 cents per dozen in 1981 to 59.5 cents in 1982.

Broilers

Broiler production during first-half 1983 is expected to increase 4 to 6 percent from 1982's output. However, with increasing feed costs and larger supplies of pork expected, production in the last half of 1983 is likely to increase only 1 to 3 percent from the 6,041 million pounds in 1982. With a slow recovery in the general economy and increased broiler output, prices are likely to be weaker than last year during the first half and near last year's in the second half.

Broiler Production Continues Expanding

Producers are in a price-cost squeeze because the cost of feed has increased from the harvest lows of last fall and broiler prices have remained weak. During April, the estimated wholesale cost for producing ready-to-cook whole broilers was about 48 cents per pound, and the weighted average wholesale price in 9 cities was only 41 cents. Even though a large percentage of the firms further process many of their birds and receive premium prices, losses of this magnitude have previously led to reduced output.

Last year broiler producers made expansion plans for 1983 based on an expected improvement in the general economy, plentiful feed supplies, and a continued low level of beef and pork production. However, the general economy has been slow to improve and unemployment has remained high, the unexpectedly high participation in the acreage reduction programs strengthened feed prices and created uncertainty in the grain markets, and pork production is expected to increase in the third and fourth quarters.

Three percent more chicks were hatched for first-quarter 1983 slaughter than in 1982. However, slow retail sales and smaller exports have reduced the movement to slaughter, contributing to heavier birds. Based on federally-inspected output during January and February, plus preliminary data on weekly slaughter for March, first-quarter broiler meat output may be 5 percent above the 2,888 million pounds produced in first-quarter 1982.

Despite recent price-cost squeezes, the number of chicks hatched and eggs set for second-quarter output suggests a 3-percent increase from the 3,109 million pounds produced in 1982. Output could be greater if movement continues slow and birds are slaughtered at heavier weights.

The cumulative placement of pullet chicks 7 to 14 months earlier, which gives an indication of the number of hatching eggs available, was 8 percent below a year earlier in the first quarter of 1983, and will be 5 percent below last year during the second and third quarters. While still a decline, the moderation in the decline would suggest some continued expansion in the last half of 1983. Hatching egg exports have been down, increasing domestic availability, and some of these were undoubtably broiler eggs. In addition, the warm winter has boosted hatchability, and slightly more chicks were hatched from a given number of eggs. Broiler producers have also been holding the hatchery supply hens longer to keep the supply of eggs up, a practice that may also lower costs. Finally, the price of feed ingredients has increased, driving up the cost of production.

With these factors in mind, producers set about the same number of eggs as last year in mid-and late-April. However, the set last May was down from the year before and below the averages set weekly for April, 1983. Thus, output in the third-quarter 1983 is expected to be 1 to 3 percent above last year's 3,130 million unless further declines in egg sets occur. Also slaughter weights may continue above last year helping to increase production.

Prices To Remain Weak

The slow improvement in the general economy and continued high unemployment have weakened demand for meats, and the increase in broiler production softened broiler prices. In addition, foreign demand has been weak, caused by a world-wide recession and strong competition from subsidized exports from other countries. As a result, exports of broilers have declined, forcing additional supplies on the domestic market.

During January-March, the weighted average price for broilers at wholesale in 9 cities was 43 cents per pound, down from 45 cents in 1982. With continued weakness in foreign demand, prices in the second quarter are expected to average 41 to 44 cents per pound, off from 45 cents last year. With the expected tax cut and continued expansion in the economy during the third quarter, broiler prices may average 42 to 46 cents per pound, near last year's 44 cents.

Broiler Production Unchanged in 1982

During December 1981 through November 1982, broiler producers raised 1,475 thousand more birds than the 4.15 billion raised in December 1980 - November 1981. During the same period, liveweight output was up 1 percent because the birds were heavier at slaughter.

The value of production declined $0.2 billion from the $4.7 billion in 1981. The liveweight equivalent price declined from 28.5 cents per pound in 1981 to 26.9 cents in 1982.

Even though output in 1982 declined 1 percent from 1981, Arkansas still produced 16 percent of all broilers raised in the U.S. and more than any other State. The ranking of the top 10 States in 1982 remained unchanged from 1981.

Turkeys

Stimulated by profits last year, turkey producers in 1983 are expected to increase federally-inspected output 5 percent from the 2,459 million pounds produced in 1982. However, larger turkey supplies, plus more broiler and pork output will likely result in weaker turkey prices during the second half of 1983 than in 1982.

Turkey Production Increasing

In the third and fourth quarters of 1982, the estimated net returns at the wholesale level for turkeys were 6 and 8 cents per pound, respectively. With these profits,

expectations of low feed costs, and no turnaround in pork production, turkey producers began expanding. During January-March, turkey meat output from federally-inspected plants was 10 percent above the 410 million pounds produced in 1982.

The number of turkeys slaughtered in first-quarter 1983 was up 8 percent from 1982, and the average weight was up by 2 percent. More of the heavy-breed turkeys are being fed longer for use in processed products, accounting for some of the average weight increase, and fewer light-breed turkeys are being produced.

Based on the number of poults hatched for slaughter in the second quarter, production will likely increase about 8 percent from 1982's 528 million pounds. During July-September, production is expected to increase 6 percent from last year, based on the number of poults hatched in January and February, plus poults placed in March. With the current increases in corn prices and the prospects for more pork in the fourth quarter of 1983, turkey producers may decide to trim hatchery activity for fourth-quarter slaughter, especially since they lost one to two cents per pound in the first quarter of 1983.

Turkey Prices Remain Weak

Wholesale turkey prices have declined from their highs in the last half of 1982 reflecting the usual seasonal decline following the Thanksgiving and Christmas season, the sharp increase in turkey production, and the desire to further cut stocks of frozen turkey.

Wholesale prices for 8- to 16-pound young hen turkeys in New York during January-March averaged 55 cents per pound, the same as last year. Domestic demand is usually seasonally weak during the second quarter, and foreign demand has been weak because of self-sufficiency in the EC market and reduced turkey imports by Nigeria. With increased production in the second quarter, wholesale prices of young hens are expected to average 53 to 56 cents per pound, down from 59 cents in 1982. As producers begin building stocks of frozen turkeys for fourth-quarter consumption, prices are expected to strengthen. If production is cut for the fourth quarter, wholesale prices of young hens in second-half 1983 are expected to average near the 65 cents of last year.

Gross Farm Value Increases

The value of 1982 turkey production increased almost 1 percent to $1.254 billion from $1.247 billion in 1981. All of the increase came from higher prices because the number of turkeys raised declined 5 million head and the number of pounds produced declined 3 percent. The live-weight equivalent price in 1982 was 39.5 cents per pound, up from 38.2 cents in 1981.

Fewer Chicken and Turkey Hatcheries

The number of chicken and turkey hatcheries continued to decline. At the same time, egg capacities increased for chicken hatcheries but declined for turkey hatcheries.

On January 1, 1983, there were 482 chicken hatcheries, down 10 percent from 1981, the last year a survey was taken. In 1953, there were 6,890 chicken hatcheries. In 1983, egg capacity was 478 million eggs, up 3 percent from 1981 but down 15 percent from the 562 million capacity in 1953. Egg capacity per hatchery in 1983 was 992,000, up 14 percent from 1981 and over 10 times the 82,000 capacity of 30 years ago. Of total hatcheries in 1983, 53 percent had egg capacities of 500,000 or more, accounting for 92 percent of the total chicken hatchery capacity while in 1981, 49 percent of total hatcheries had capacities of 500,000 or more and accounted for 90 percent of total capacity.

Turkey hatcheries on January 1, 1983, numbered 94, a decline of 15 hatcheries since 1981. Thirty years ago there were 1,343 turkey hatcheries with a total capacity of 55 million eggs. This year, total capacity equaled 37 million eggs, down from 1981's 39 million. Capacity per hatchery in 1983 was 391,000 eggs, up 9 percent from 1981 and nearly 10 times the 41,000 capacity per hatchery in 1953. On January 1, 1983, turkey hatcheries were more evenly distributed in all the size categories than chicken hatcheries. Turkey hatcheries with capacities of 100,000 to 499,999 eggs accounted for 39 percent of all turkey hatcheries, down from 48 percent in 1981. Hatcheries with 500,000-egg capacities represented 30 percent of the total, but had 67 percent of the total egg capacity.

LIVESTOCK AND RED MEATS

Hogs

The March Hogs and Pigs report indicated that producers were expanding their herds because of the improved returns in 1982 following poor returns in 1981, 1980, and 1979. The improved returns were the result of higher hog prices and lower feed costs, especially for corn. However, corn prices rose over $1 per bushel from the harvest time low in October to mid-April and hog prices have dropped $9 per cwt. For farrow-to-finish hog producers, the increase in production costs amounts to nearly $7 per cwt. The hog-corn ratio dropped from a high of 28 to 1 in early October 1982 to 15 to 1 in late April 1983. Currently, a hog-corn ratio of 20 to 1 or more may be required to increase hog production. The hog-corn ratio was 22 to 1 or above from mid-May 1982 to mid-February 1983. The turnaround in hog and corn prices suggests that producers will re-evaluate expansion plans and may curtail the increases in farrowings.

Larger Inventory Points To Increased Pork Production

The number of hogs and pigs in the 10 quarterly reporting States totaled 41.6 million head on March 1, 3 percent above last year and the first increase in the March inventory since 1980. The breeding herd totaled 5.91 million head, 6 percent more than a year ago and the first such increase since 1979. The market hog inventory was 35.7 million head, up 2 percent from last year.

Changes in breeding inventories showed a wide variation among the 10 States. In the two largest hog-producing States —Iowa and Illinois —they were about the same as a year earlier; however, increases were 20 percent in Kansas, 17 percent in North Carolina, and 15 percent in Missouri.

The December-February pig crop increased 10 percent as farrowings rose 5 percent and the number of pigs per litter was a record 7.44. Producers' first intentions (reported in September) had been to have 4 percent

fewer sows farrow during December-February, while their second intentions (reported in December) were to have 1 percent fewer sows farrow. The record-high number of pigs per litter was partially due to the mild winter. Last year, the number of pigs per litter was only 7.11 due to extremely cold weather and related disease problems.

As of March 1, producers indicated intentions to have 2.58 million sows farrow during March-May, up 8 percent from a year earlier. This compares with a 2-percent decline reported in December. First intentions for June-August are to have 2.35 million sows farrow, 7 percent above last year. The larger inventories and farrowing intentions indicate increased pork production for the remainder of the year.

In the first quarter, commercial pork production totaled 3,483 million pounds, down 6 percent from a year earlier. Commercial slaughter was 20.2 million head, down 7 percent, while the average dressed weight rose from 170 to 172 pounds. Hog slaughter in the second quarter will be drawn from the March 1 inventory of market hogs weighing 60 to 179 pounds, which was about the same size as a year ago. The number slaughtered is expected to be about the same as last year. However, the average dressed weight is expected to increase from 171 to 173 pounds. Relatively high rates of gain occurred this past winter because of mild temperatures in contrast to the extremely cold weather the previous year which slowed growth. Thus, commercial production is expected to total 3,575 million pounds, up 1 percent from last year. If producers follow their March intentions for June-August farrowings, the June 1 breeding herd would need to increase by about 150,000 head. So, slaughter numbers would not get any boost from liquidations, as was the case last year. But, with the recent drop in hog prices and a sharp rise in corn prices, producers may adjust their plans and actual farrowings may be less than the indicated 7-percent increase.

Third-quarter slaughter will be drawn largely from the market hog inventory weighing less than 60 pounds on March 1. This weight group was up 7 percent from a year earlier. Hog slaughter is expected to be 7 to 9 percent above last year and the average dressed weight is expected to rise a pound from last year's 171. For the third quarter, commercial production is projected to total 3,525 million pounds, up 9 percent from last year. This production would be only 1 percent below the projected second quarter total, which is in sharp contrast to the normal large seasonal declines from the second to the third quarter.

The March-May pig crop is the principal source of hogs for slaughter in the fourth quarter. If producers follow their March 1 intentions, fourth-quarter commercial production is expected to total 3,800 million pounds, a 4-percent increase over last year. Commercial hog slaughter may be 5 to 7 percent above last year, while the average dressed weight is expected to decline from last year's relatively high 175 pounds. The anticipated higher corn prices will discourage producers from feeding hogs to the heavier weights.

Hog Prices Fall Below Last Year

Higher commercial pork production, larger competing meat supplies, and sluggish retail pork demand are putting downward pressure on hog prices. Higher production also reduces the incentive to store pork for the usual seasonally low third quarter output.

Barrow and gilt prices at the 7 major markets averaged $55 per cwt in the first quarter, up $7 from a year ago. However, from early February to mid-April, hog prices dropped nearly $12 per cwt, and for April averaged about $47.50 per cwt, down about $4.50 from a year ago. For the second quarter, prices are expected to average $49 to $52 per cwt, compared with $56 last year. Third-quarter prices are expected to average $52 to $56 per cwt, compared with $62 a year earlier. Because of an expected small decline in pork production from the second to the third quarter, the seasonal rise will be much less than normal. Fourth-quarter prices are expected to average $47 to $51 per cwt, compared with $55 last year.

Retail Pork Prices To Decline

In the first quarter of 1983, retail pork prices averaged $1.83 per pound, up 14 percent from a year earlier. In the second quarter, prices are expected to decline about 3 percent from the first quarter, reflecting lower live animal prices. However, the average retail price may remain 5 percent above a year earlier. In the second half, retail prices are expected to decline slightly from first-half prices, averaging around $1.77 per pound, a 5-percent decline from a year earlier. The extent of the price decrease will depend upon the strength of the economy.

In the first quarter, the farm-to-retail spread averaged 95 cents per pound, up 13 percent from a year ago. The farm carcass spread averaged 31 cents, down 3 percent from a year earlier. The wholesale-retail spread averaged 64 cents, up 24 percent. Farm-to-retail spreads are expected to average near the same as the first quarter for the remainder of the year.

Feeder Pig Prices Drop Sharply

Since the March release of the Hogs and Pigs report and the signup data on the PIK program, feeder pig prices have dropped sharply. The reports immediately prompted expectations of lower hog prices and higher corn prices for the remainder of the year. With little or no profit in prospect for finishing hogs, feeder pig prices are low. However, when costs and returns are favorable for finishing hogs, feeder pigs are in demand and prices are bid up.

Prices for U.S. No. 1-2 Southern Missouri feeder pigs weighing 40 to 50 pounds averaged $55.31 per head for the week ending March 19, falling to $47.25 the next week. In mid-April, these pigs were selling for $42.75 per head, compared with $55.88 a year ago. With farm corn prices expected to average $3.00 per bushel this spring and market hogs expected to average about $55 per cwt this summer, feeder pig prices should average in the low $40's through the spring months. Feeder prices may drop into the $30's this summer because market hog prices are projected to decline sharply in the fall quarter.

Cattle

Commercial beef production in the first quarter rose only 1 percent from a year earlier because of reduced nonfed cattle slaughter and poor feedlot conditions. Cattle slaughter rose only half a percent, but commercial dressed weights averaged 4 pounds heavier as the fed cattle proportion of the marketing mix increased from 70

to 73 percent. Nonfed steer and heifer slaughter declined 35 percent from a year earlier. Cow slaughter declined nearly 3 percent below last winters' level, the first quarterly year-to-year decline since the fall of 1981.

Unusually poor weather conditions held down slaughter weights and marketings. Wet, cold weather and muddy feedlots caused poor weight gains and increased death losses in the High Plains and California from February through late April. Slaughter weights averaged 20 to 30 pounds below year-earlier levels in the High Plains. Conditions worsened in the North Central States in March and early April, and weekly slaughter weights began to drop in late March.

PIK and Muddy Feedlots Increased Yearling Supplies

Prospects for an excellent grazing year on pastures and ranges this spring, and a grazeout provision for winter wheat resulted in a strong demand for stocker-feeder cattle to remain on pasture during the first quarter. This strong demand for stocker-feeder cattle combined with poor feedlot conditions contributed to a 12 percent decline in net feedlot placements during January-March. The number of cattle outside feedlots on April 1 was 2 percent above a year-earlier. All of this gain stemmed from a 19 percent rise in the supply of yearling cattle. The calf supply declined 2 percent, reflecting the smaller 1982 calf crop and a slight increase in the number of calves on feed. While many of the calves are likely to remain on pasture until fall, most of the yearlings, particularly those on wheat pasture, are likely to enter feedlots this spring and early summer. Most of the cattle will be moved off wheat pasture in May and June. In addition, more cattle have likely been carried in the desert and western over-wintering areas where moisture and forage conditions are favorable, but many of these cattle will be moved as grazing conditions deteriorate seasonally.

Fed Cattle Marketings and Weights To Rise

Feedlot marketings this past winter in the 13 major cattle feeding States reporting quarterly were 5 percent above last year's level. However, the number of cattle on feed January 1 was 14 percent above a year earlier and producers indicated intentions to market 9 percent more cattle during the quarter. Muddy conditions held down weight gains, slowing the normal marketing pattern. The number of cattle on feed April 1 was 4 percent above a year earlier as net feeder cattle placements declined 12 percent. Many of the cattle on feed at the beginning of April were in the heavier weight groups which will be marketed this spring when feedlot conditions improve. There were 11 percent more of these heavier cattle, 4 percent more steers, and 24 percent more heifers. Second quarter fed cattle marketings may rise by 600,000 head over last spring's level, but bunched marketings are not likely to be a problem, particularly if muddy conditions continue. In addition since much of the marketing gain will be from more heifers sold at lighter weights, production gains will be held down.

Increased placements of heavier, fleshy, cattle coming off pasture this spring and early summer will expand fed cattle marketings this summer and early fall. Feedlot placements are likely to rise above year-earlier levels this spring and summer, before falling slightly below the large placements of a year ago this fall. Higher feed prices and the higher breakeven prices when most of these cattle are marketed, along with the smaller calf supply, will hold down the placement rate this fall.

Nonfed slaughter is expected to remain below year-earlier levels for the rest of the year. Beef production this spring is likely to rise 5 percent above the lower levels of last year and be about 2 percent above the first-quarter production. Production this summer may rise about 1 percent, while falling 2 to 3 percent in the fourth quarter compared to a year earlier because the seasonal non-fed slaughter will rise more modestly.

Cattle Prices Likely Have Peaked

Prices for Choice slaughter steers at Omaha have likely peaked. Prices this past winter averaged $61.52 per cwt, but peaked near $70 in April for selected lots of cattle. As weather conditions improve, marketings and slaughter weights will both increase.

Retail prices for Choice beef have likely risen from $2.37 a pound earlier this year to near $2.50 in late April. Meanwhile, supplies of competing meats have risen and retail prices for these meats have remained unchanged or declined. The farm-to-retail price spread declined over 9 cents from January to March. Retail beef prices are expected to stabilize near $2.50 in second-half 1983. Consequently, as beef and total meat supplies rise, fed cattle prices are likely to average in the $65 to $68 range this spring and only slightly lower for the remainder of the year.

Prices for utility cows at Omaha have also risen, averaging near $43 in April, well above last fall's $37 and this winter's $40 average. Cow prices averaged near $43 in early May when the spring grazing season was well underway. Prices may remain in the $42 to $44 range until mid-summer before declining modestly this fall as the cow cull rate increases seasonally.

Yearling feeder steer prices at Kansas City have moved well above year-earlier and last fall's prices of about $63. Prices averaged $67 this winter as demand for stocker cattle strengthened with the indication of a good 1983 grazing season and the PIK wheat grazeout announcement. Prices peaked at $70 in early spring. The decline in cattle placed on feed this winter was likely partially due to the higher feeder cattle and grain prices that pushed up breakeven prices. Stocker demand for lighter weight calves is expected to remain strong through spring. However, marketings will increase this spring with movement of cattle off wheat pasture and out of many of the over-wintering areas as grazing declines seasonally.

Yearling feeder cattle supplies are 19 percent above a year earlier, and many of these will likely be removed from wheat pasture this spring. These cattle will be fleshier and less desireable for additional grazing, particularly on the less abundant pastures and ranges. Many of them will be placed on feed. However, with the already higher feed prices and lower fed cattle prices, cattle feeders are likely to be cautious bidders for these feeder cattle. Thus as marketings increase prices are likely to decline. Given the existing feed costs and expected fed cattle prices this summer and fall, feeder cattle will need to be purchased at prices averaging in the mid $60's per cwt to breakeven. Yearling prices may stay in the mid $60's for the remainder of the year.

Feeder calf prices are likely to remain in the $70's, only slightly below the strong spring prices, so long as

pastures remain good. Larger numbers of calves marketed off wheat pasture may be shifted to other grazing programs since rates of gains have been poorer than usual. However, prices this fall may decline to near $70 as marketings of these calves plus this year's calf crop rise seasonally.

SHEEP AND LAMBS

Commercial lamb and mutton production in the first quarter of 1983 totaled 93 million pounds, up 3 percent from last year. Slaughter totaled 1,624 thousand head, up 1 percent from last year, and the average dressed weight increased from 56 pounds to 57 pounds. In the second quarter, commercial production is expected to total 80 million pounds, down 6 percent from a year earlier. In this quarter, the remainder of the old crop lambs will be marketed and the marketing season begins for the new crop lambs.

On January 1, 1983, the number of new crop lambs was down 11 percent. However, there was some weather-induced delays in marketing the old crop lambs from the feedlots during the early months of 1983. In the second half of 1983, commercial sheep and lamb production is expected to be down about 14 percent.

On January 1, the number of ewes —one year and older —was 7 percent below a year earlier, and indications were that the lambing percentage may be lower than last year, especially in Texas, where nearly one-fifth of the U.S. sheep and lamb inventory is located. Severe storms in the Edwards plateau area in early spring may have reduced the lambing percentage and increased death losses.

Choice lamb prices at San Angelo rose from $55.81 per cwt in January to $63.30 in March, averaging $60 for the quarter $5 above a year earlier. This price increase reflects the demand of the Easter and Passover Holidays at the end of the quarter. For the second quarter, prices may average $63 to $65 per cwt, compared with $66 last year. In second half 1983, prices are expected to average around $60 per cwt.

MEAT CONSUMPTION AND EXPENDITURES

Expenditures as a Percent of Income Continue To Decline

In 1982, per capita expenditures on beef, pork, broilers, and turkeys totaled $334, or about 3.6 percent of disposable income. Although expenditures on meat have continued to increase on a per capita basis, as a percent of disposable income they continued to decline through the 1970's into the 1980's. Between 1981 and 1982, the percentage of income spent on meat declined by about one fourth of one percent.

Although nominal incomes rose, real income was basically flat between 1979 and 1982. As the prices of goods and services rise in real terms, consumers often economize by reducing the quantity of meat and other foods they purchase. Food products, and especially meat, are purchased often and are thus prime candidates for cutbacks when reducing the household expenses. Apparently, consumers have reduced their relative expenditures on meats because of no increase in real income but rising costs of other goods and services.

Expenditures as a percent of nominal income declined for all types of meat in 1982 from 1981. The smallest decline was for pork, about 3 percent, while broilers had the largest decline —about 10 percent. Beef expenditures as a percent of income were still the largest at 2.0 percent. Pork followed at 1.09 percent with 0.4 percent allocated to broilers and 0.1 for turkeys.

Per Capita Meat Consumption

Per capita consumption of red meat and poultry declined for the second consecutive year in 1982. Pork consumption declined about 6 pounds per person in 1982 while beef remained constant and the consumption of other red meats and poultry increased slightly. Per capita beef consumption in the first half of 1983 will be above year-ago levels but is expected to decline in the second half so that for the year it should be about even with 1982. Pork consumption in 1983 should decrease only marginally below 1982. First half per capita pork consumption should be down slightly from 1982 levels but rise above year-ago levels in the second half. Broiler consumption per person should remain even to slightly above 1982 levels, with any increase in the first half. Turkey consumption should be up slightly in 1983, with most of the increases occurring in the first half.

Consumer Price Indices

In 1982, the rate of inflation measured by the Consumer Price Index declined to 6.1 percent from 10.4 percent in 1981 (emthe first such decline since 1975. Consumer prices for total red meats increased about 5 percent between 1981 and 1982. Poultry and egg consumer prices declined by 2 and 3 percent, respectively, in 1982. Of individual red meat products, only the pork price index increased at a greater rate than the total consumer price index. Pork increased 13 percent, while beef increased at about 1 percent and other meats increased 3 percent. Over time, the meat and poultry price indices have been less than the rate of inflation. The 1982 consumer price index for all items (base year 1967 equals 100) was 289.1 compared to the beef and veal index at 276.0, pork at 256.0, other meat at 267.8, total meat at 270.0, and poultry at 195.8.

This year the meat price index should increase slightly less than the overall inflation rate which is forecast to rise 4 to 5 percent. Poultry prices are expected to remain constant to down slightly, while egg prices should be above 1982 levels. Red meat prices are expected to increase in the range of 2 to 4 percent over 1983 with the strength beginning in the spring of the year for beef. Pork is expected to show more price strength in the first half and then decline in the second half. Poultry prices are expected to be at their lowest point in the first half and increase throughout the year.

Table 2.—Commercial cattle slaughter[1] and production

Year	Steers and heifers: Fed	Nonfed	Total	Cows	Bulls and stags	Total[2]	Average dressed weight	Commercial production[2]
	1,000 head						*Lb*	*Mil lb*
1981:								
I	6,196	641	6,837	1,577	172	8,586	648	5,561
II	5,796	974	6,770	1,526	200	8,496	640	5,435
III	6,166	835	7,001	1,660	218	8,879	624	5,541
IV	5,660	1,267	6,927	1,880	185	8,992	631	5,677
Year	23,818	3,717	27,535	6,643	775	34,953	636	22,214
1982:[3]								
I	6,148	620	6,768	1,738	173	8,679	629	5,455
II	5,997	746	6,743	1,685	214	8,642	621	5,363
III	6,660	542	7,202	1,787	225	9,214	622	5,730
IV	6,109	849	6,958	2,144	206	9,308	625	5,818
Year	24,914	2,757	27,671	7,354	818	35,843	624	22,366
1983:[4]								
I	6,442	404	6,846	1,701	187	8,734	633	5,525

[1]Classes estimated. [2]May not add due to rounding. [3]Revised. [4]Preliminary.

Table 3.—April 1 feeder cattle supply

Item	1981	1982	1983	1983/82
	1,000 head			*% change*
Calves less than 500 lb				
On farms Jan. 1	28,904	28,827	28,382	−2
Slaughter Jan.-Mar.	687	770	734	−5
On feed April 1[1]	510	355	440	+24
Total	27,707	27,702	27,208	−2
Steers & heifers 500 lb +[2]				
On farms Jan. 1	22,804	22,682	24,183	+7
Slaughter Jan.-Mar.	6,837	6,768	6,846	+1
On feed April 1[1]	9,641	9,971	10,244	+3
Total	6,326	5,943	7,093	+19
Total supply	34,033	33,645	34,301	+2

[1]Estimated U.S. steers and heifers. [2]Not including heifers for cow replacement.

Table 4.—Commercial calf slaughter and production

Year	Slaughter[1]	Average dressed weight	Production[1]
	1,000 head	*Lb*	*Million lb*
1981:			
I	687	146	100
II	594	160	95
III	715	147	105
IV	802	143	115
Year	2,798	148	415
1982:			
I	770	139	107
II	675 *	147	99
III	770	139	107
IV	806	136	110
Year	3,021 *	140	423
1983:[2]			
I	734	140	103

[1]May not add due to rounding. [2]Preliminary. * Revised.

Table 5.—Cattle on feed, placements, and marketings, 13 States

Item	1981	1982	1983	1983/1982
	1,000 head			*% change*
On feed Jan. 1	9,845	9,028	10,271	+14
Placements, Jan.-Mar.	4,816	5,572	5,047	−9
Marketings, Jan.-Mar.	5,557	5,443	5,714	+5
Other disappearance, Jan.-Mar.	438	339	451	+33
On feed Apr. 1	8,666	8,818	9,153	+4
Steer & steer calves	5,800	5,668	5,816	+3
-500 lb	249	159	206	+30
500-699 lb	1,159	1,100	1,109	+1
700-899 lb	1,963	2,045	1,941	−5
900-1,099 lb	1,812	1,831	1,917	+5
1,100 + lb	617	533	643	+21
Heifers & heifer calves	2,826	3,111	3,299	+6
-500 lb	180	143	170	+19
500-699 lb	966	1,254	1,009	−20
700-899 lb	1,149	1,208	1,404	+16
900 + lb	531	506	716	+42
Cows	40	39	38	−3
Marketings, Apr.-June	5,113	5,209	[1]5,673	+9

[1]Intentions.

Table 6.—7-States cattle on feed, placements, and marketings

Year	On feed	Change previous year	Net placements	Change previous year	Marketings	Change previous year
	1,000 head	*Percent*	*1,000 head*	*Percent*	*1,000 head*	*Percent*
1982						
Jan.	7,201	−8.4	1,376	+17.9	1,522	−0.2
Feb.	7,055	−6.0	1,227	+15.6	1,413	−1.9
Mar.	6,869	−3.6	1,702	+34.7	1,547	−0.6
Apr.	7,024	+2.7	1,456	−7.8	1,414	+2.0
May	7,066	+0.5	1,710	+20.1	1,413	+0.9
June	7,363	+4.4	1,328	+7.0	1,510	+4.2
July	7,181	+4.9	1,137	+11.8	1,482	+5.0
Aug.	6,836	+6.0	1,670	+22.4	1,689	+10.7
Sept.	6,817	+8.4	1,911	+8.6	1,575	+8.5
Oct.	7,153	+8.4	2,517	+28.3	1,527	+5.7
Nov.	8,143	+14.5	1,666	+10.3	1,485	+14.7
Dec.	8,324	+13.6	1,422	+18.2	1,430	+7.5
1983						
Jan.	8,316	+15.5	1,379	+0.2	1,643	+8.0
Feb.	8,052	+14.1	1,058	−13.8	1,506	+6.6
Mar.	7,604	+10.7	1,257	−26.1	1,593	+3.0
Apr.	7,268	+3.4				

Table 7.—13-States cattle on feed, placements, marketings, and other disappearance

Year & quarter	Cattle on feed[1]	Change previous year	Placed on feed	Change previous year	Fed cattle marketed	Change previous year	Other disappearance	Change previous year
	1,000 head	*Percent*	*1,000 head*	*Percent*	*1,000 head*	*Percent*	*1,000 head*	*Percent*
1981:								
I	9,845	−5.3	4,816	−.7	5,557	−2.4	438	−15.0
II	8,666	−4.2	5,590	6.4	5,113	−0.3	497	−7.4
III	8,646	.2	5,275	−9.6	5,460	4.5	251	−5.3
IV	8,210	−8.5	6,248	−6.4	5,089	−4.4	341	−28.8
Year	—	—	21,929	−3.0	21,219	−0.7	1,527	−15.0
1982:								
I	9,028	−8.3	5,572	15.7	5,443	−2.1	339	−22.6
II	8,818	1.8	5,766	3.1	5,194	1.6	409	−17.7
III	8,981	3.9	5,856	11.0	5,783	5.9	254	−48.9
IV	8,800	7.2	7,226	15.7	5,384	5.8	371	8.8
Year	—	—	24,420	11.4	21,804	2.8	1,373	−10.1
1983:								
I	10,271	14.4	5,047	−9.4	6,607	11.5	451	+33.0

[1]Beginning of quarter.

Table 8.—Feeder steer prices consistent with break-even, given corn and fed steer prices[1]

Corn (farm price)	Choice steers, $/cwt				
	55	60	65	70	75
$/bu	*Feeder steers, $/cwt*				
2.50	48	56	65	74	83
2.75	46	54	63	72	81
3.00	44	52	61	70	79
3.25	41	50	59	68	77
3.50	39	48	57	66	74

[1]Assuming all other costs at March 1983 levels. Assumes milo equals 92 percent of the corn feeding value. (See Great Plains custom cattle feeding table.)

Table 9.—Corn Belt cattle feeding

Purchased during / Marketed during	June / Dec.	July / Jan. 83	Aug. / Feb.	Sept. / Mar.	Oct. / Apr.	Nov. / May	Dec. / June	Jan. 83 / July 83	Feb. / Aug.	Mar. / Sept.
	Selected costs at current rates[1]									
	Dollars per head									
Expenses:										
600-lb feeder steer	393.42	391.56	407.10	398.88	380.70	383.28	374.10	391.80	404.10	415.14
Transportation to feedlot (400 miles)	5.28	5.28	5.28	5.28	5.28	5.28	5.28	5.28	5.28	5.28
Corn (45 bu)	114.30	112.50	102.60	88.65	90.00	95.40	101.25	103.95	113.85	120.60
Silage (1.7 tons)	38.69	37.52	34.24	31.20	31.59	33.30	34.27	35.34	37.21	38.49
Protein supplement (270 lb)	34.56	34.16	34.02	33.34	33.08	33.34	34.02	34.02	34.16	34.02
Hay (400 lb)	12.20	11.60	10.60	10.30	10.40	10.90	10.80	11.20	11.20	11.20
Labor (4 hours)	14.80	14.80	14.80	14.80	14.80	14.80	14.80	15.20	15.20	15.20
Management[2]	7.40	7.40	7.40	7.40	7.40	7.40	7.40	7.60	7.60	7.60
Vet medicine[3]	5.04	5.06	5.07	5.05	5.03	5.05	5.04	5.09	5.11	5.13
Interest on purchase (6 months)	34.03	33.54	34.99	34.28	29.61	29.82	29.10	28.11	28.99	29.77
Power, equip., fuel, shelter, depreciation[3]	23.52	23.61	23.63	23.56	23.48	23.56	23.52	23.74	23.85	23.91
Death loss (1% of purchase)	3.93	3.90	4.07	3.99	3.81	3.83	3.74	3.92	4.04	4.15
Transportation (100 miles)	2.31	2.31	2.31	2.31	2.31	2.31	2.31	2.31	2.31	2.31
Marketing expenses	3.35	3.35	3.35	3.35	3.35	3.35	3.35	3.35	3.35	3.35
Miscellaneous & indirect costs[3]	10.17	10.21	10.22	10.19	10.15	10.19	10.17	10.27	10.31	10.34
Total	703.00	696.80	699.68	672.58	650.99	661.81	659.15	681.18	706.56	726.49
Selling price required to cover:										
Feed and feeder costs (1,050 lb) $/cwt	56.49	55.94	56.05	53.56	51.98	52.97	52.80	54.89	57.19	59.00
Selling price required to cover all costs (1,050 lb) $/cwt	66.95	66.36	66.64	64.06	62.00	63.03	62.28	64.87	67.29	69.19
Feed costs per 100-lb gain $/cwt	44.39	43.51	40.32	36.33	36.68	38.43	40.08	41.00	43.65	45.40
Choice steers, Omaha $/cwt	58.92	59.33	61.20	64.03						
Net margin $/cwt	−8.03	−7.03	−5.44	−.03						
Prices:										
Feeder steer, Choice (600-700 lb) Kansas City $/cwt	65.57	65.26	67.85	66.48	63.45	63.88	62.35	65.30	67.35	69.19
Corn $/bu[4]	2.54	2.50	2.24	1.97	2.00	2.12	2.25	2.31	2.53	2.68
Hay $/ton[4]	61.00	58.00	53.00	51.50	52.00	54.50	54.00	56.00	56.00	56.00
Corn silage $/ton[5]	22.76	22.07	20.14	18.35	18.58	19.59	20.16	20.79	21.89	22.64
32-36% protein supp. $/cwt[6]	12.80	12.65	12.60	12.35	12.25	12.35	12.60	12.60	12.65	12.60
Farm labor $/hour	3.70	3.70	3.70	3.70	3.70	3.70	3.70	3.80	3.80	3.80
Interest rate, annual	17.30	17.19	17.19	17.19	15.56	15.56	15.56	14.35	14.35	14.35
Transportation rate $/cwt per 100 miles[7]	.22	.22	.22	.22	.22	.22	.22	.22	.22	.22
Marketing expenses $/cwt[8]	3.35	3.35	3.35	3.35	3.35	3.35	3.35	3.35	3.35	3.35
Index of prices paid by farmers (1910-14=100)	1,073	1,077	1,078	1,075	1,071	1,075	1,073	1,083	1,088	1,091

[1]Represents only what expenses would be if all selected items were paid for during the period indicated. The feed ration and expense items do not necessarily coincide with experience of individual for management, production level, and locality of operation. [2]Assumes 1 hour at twice the labor rate. [3]Adjusted monthly by the index of prices paid by farmers for commodities, services, interest, taxes, and wage rates. [4]Average price received by farmers in Iowa and Illinois. [5]Corn silage price derived from an equivalent price of 5 bushels corn and 330 lb hay. [6]Average price paid by farmers in Iowa and Illinois. [7]Converted from cents/mile for a 44,000-pound haul. [8]Yardage plus commission fees at a Midwest terminal market.

Table 10.—Great Plains custom cattle feeding

Purchased during / Marketed during	Selected costs at current rates[1]									
	June Dec.	July Jan. 83	Aug. Feb.	Sept. Mar.	Oct. Apr.	Nov. May	Dec. June	Jan. 83 July 83	Feb. Aug.	Mar. Sept.
	Dollars per head									
Expenses:										
600 lb feeder steer	380.28	391.74	402.66	386.58	379.50	371.28	376.14	396.36	403.68	423.00
Transportation to feedlot (300 miles)	3.96	3.96	3.96	3.96	3.96	3.96	3.96	3.96	3.96	3.96
Commission	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00
Feed:										
Milo (1,500 lb)	79.05	80.55	72.00	65.40	64.20	65.55	71.10	72.60	78.60	83.55
Corn (1,500 lb)	88.95	83.25	76.05	71.25	75.30	80.85	82.05	81.60	87.75	91.50
Cottonseed meal (400 lb)	46.00	46.00	46.00	46.00	46.00	48.00	48.00	48.00	50.00	48.00
Alfalfa hay (800 lb)	45.20	45.60	45.20	46.40	45.20	46.80	49.60	48.40	50.40	45.20
Total feed cost	259.20	255.40	239.25	229.05	230.70	241.20	250.75	250.60	266.75	268.25
Feed handling & management charge	21.00	21.00	21.00	21.00	21.00	21.00	21.00	21.00	21.00	21.00
Vet medicine	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00
Interest on feeder & 1/2 feed	47.16	47.40	43.55	38.84	35.88	34.15	33.85	34.56	34.91	34.82
Death loss (1.5 percent of purchase)	5.70	5.88	6.04	5.80	5.69	5.57	5.64	5.95	6.06	6.34
Marketing[2]	f.o.b.	f.o.b.	f.o.b.	f.o.b.	f.o.b.	f.o.b.	f.o.b.	f.o.b.	f.o.b.	f.o.b.
Total	723.30	731.38	722.46	691.23	682.73	683.16	697.34	718.43	742.36	763.37
Selling price required to cover:[3]										
Feed and feeder costs (1,056 lb) $/cwt	60.56	61.28	60.79	58.30	57.78	58.00	59.36	61.27	63.49	65.46
All costs $/cwt	68.49	69.26	68.41	65.46	64.65	64.69	66.04	68.03	70.30	72.29
Selling price $/cwt[4]	61.64	61.80	62.77	65.68						
Net margin $/cwt	−6.85	−7.46	−5.64	+.22						
Cost per 100-lb gain:										
Variable costs less interest $/cwt	57.78	57.06	53.86	51.77	52.08	54.15	56.08	56.11	59.16	59.72
Feed costs $/cwt	51.84	51.08	47.85	45.81	46.14	48.24	50.15	50.12	53.35	53.65
Prices:										
Choice feeder steer 600-700 lb Amarillo $/cwt	63.38	65.29	67.11	64.43	63.25	61.88	62.69	66.06	67.28	70.50
Transportation rate $/cwt/100 miles[5]	.22	.22	.22	.22	.22	.22	.22	.22	.22	.22
Commission fee $/cwt	.50	.50	.50	.50	.50	.50	.50	.50	.50	.50
Milo $/cwt[6]	5.27	5.37	4.80	4.36	4.28	4.37	4.74	4.84	5.24	5.57
Corn $/cwt[6]	5.93	5.55	5.07	4.75	5.02	5.39	5.47	5.44	5.85	6.10
Cottonseed meal $/cwt[7]	11.50	11.50	11.50	11.50	11.50	12.00	12.00	12.00	12.50	12.00
Alfalfa hay $/ton[8]	113.00	114.00	113.00	116.00	113.00	117.00	124.00	121.00	126.00	113.00
Feed handling & management charge $/ton	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
Interest, annual rate	18.50	18.25	16.75	15.50	14.50	13.75	13.50	13.25	13.00	12.50

[1]Represents only what expenses would be if all selected items were paid for during the period indicated. The feed ration and expense items do not necessarily coincide with experience of individual feedlots. For individual use, adjust expenses and prices for management, production level, and locality of operation. Steers are assumed to gain 500 lbs in 180 days at 2.8 lbs per day with feed conversion of 8.4 lbs per pound gain. [2]Most cattle sold f.o.b. at the feedlot with 4 percent shrink. [3]Sale weight 1,056 lbs (1,100 lbs less 4 percent shrink). [4]Choice slaughter steers, 900-1100 lbs, Texas-New Mexico direct. [5]Converted from cents per mile for a 44,000-lb haul. [6]Texas Panhandle elevator price plus $0.15/cwt handling and transportation to feedlots. [7]Average prices paid by farmers in Texas. [8]Average price received by farmers in Texas plus $30/ton handling and transportation to feedlots.

Table 11.—Federally inspected cattle slaughter

Week ended 1983	Cattle		Steers		Cows	
	1982	1983	1982	1983	1982	1983
	Thousands					
Jan. 1[1]	531	555	273	268	106	115
8	691	682	347	299	143	159
15	694	725	353	337	128	156
22	682	693	337	329	142	140
29	653	667	329	325	142	132
Feb. 5	640	637	322	312	130	119
12	680	668	352	330	134	126
19	617	631	312	310	130	126
26	655	624	344	326	133	114
Mar. 5	614	621	320	306	119	112
12	636	615	324	312	123	108
19	593	628	298	322	120	114
26	619	608	321	299	120	113
Apr. 2	596	589	304	283	119	112
9	600	588	329	287	110	119
16	593	644	298		124	
23	627		318		127	
30	627		324		120	
May 7	668		344		123	
14	654		334		124	
21	664		339		130	
28	640		314		135	
June 4	554		278		108	
11	654		331		125	
18	656		331		127	
25	641		316		122	
July 2	660		323		126	
9	563		278		100	
16	671		318		129	
23	625		293		121	
30	634		292		122	
Aug. 6	667		311		125	
13	678		306		127	
20	690		318		129	
27	692		325		133	
Sept. 3	683		330		138	
10	607		290		117	
17	725		347		145	
24	705		322		146	
Oct. 1	712		326		145	
8	722		323		152	
15	730		329		147	
22	705		297		162	
29	710		305		170	
Nov. 5	693		298		164	
12	666		282		166	
19	691		299		173	
26	544		244		159	
Dec. 3	691		310		164	
10	688		309		170	
17	662		298		160	
24	531		250		113	

[1]Corresponding date: January 2, 1982.

Table 12.—Federally inspected hog slaughter

Week ended 1983	1981	1982	1983
		Thousands	
Jan. 1[1]	1,297	1,428	1,204
8	1,957	1,881	1,457
15	1,885	1,656	1,564
22	1,792	1,643	1,561
29	1,816	1,623	1,519
Feb. 5	1,773	1,552	1,350
12	1,731	1,650	1,467
19	1,672	1,484	1,491
26	1,698	1,652	1,449
Mar. 5	1,757	1,698	1,544
12	1,832	1,676	1,646
19	1,826	1,663	1,584
26	1,840	1,705	1,546
Apr. 2	1,848	1,609	1,558
9	1,914	1,606	1,607
16	1,823	1,608	1,738
23	1,727	1,656	
30	1,771	1,640	
May. 7	1,763	1,596	
14	1,771	1,610	
21	1,694	1,553	
28	1,422	1,532	
June 4	1,560	1,279	
11	1,617	1,561	
18	1,500	1,467	
25	1,434	1,416	
July 2	1,324	1,394	
9	1,401	1,162	
16	1,444	1,434	
23	1,442	1,352	
30	1,496	1,357	
Aug. 6	1,539	1,398	
13	1,554	1,391	
20	1,576	1,424	
27	1,590	1,400	
Sept. 3	1,658	1,411	
10	1,456	1,286	
17	1,785	1,527	
24	1,699	1,418	
Oct. 1	1,742	1,501	
8	1,769	1,482	
15	1,817	1,536	
22	1,786	1,599	
29	1,788	1,614	
Nov. 5	1,814	1,620	
12	1,789	1,677	
19	1,841	1,650	
26	1,511	1,310	
Dec. 3	1,947	1,676	
10	1,884	1,523	
17	1,864	1,588	
24	1,223	1,278	

[1]Corresponding dates: January 3, 1981, January 2, 1982.

Table 13.—Hogs on farms March 1, farrowings and pig crop, 10 States[1]

Item	1981	1982	1983	1983/82
		1,000 head		Percent change
Inventory	45,275	40,610	41,640	+3
Breeding	6,500	5,578	5,913	+6
Market	38,775	35,032	35,727	+2
-60 lb	14,439	12,755	13,598	+7
60-119 lb	9,453	8,764	8,909	+2
120-179 lb	8,638	7,815	7,677	−2
180 + lb	6,245	5,698	5,543	−3
Sows farrowing				
December[2]-February	2,192	1,977	2,080	+5
March-May	2,750	2,391	[3]2,582	+8
June-August	2,461	2,199	[3]2,348	+7
September-November	2,418	2,358		
Pig crop				
December[2]-February	15,863	14,059	15,468	+10
March-May	20,741	17,943		
June-August	18,134	16,254		
September-November	17,853	17,511		
Pigs per litter				
December[2]-February	7.24	7.11	7.44	+5
March-May	7.54	7.50		
June-August	7.37	7.39		
September-November	7.38	7.43		

[1]Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Carolina, and Ohio. [2]December preceding year. [3]Intentions.

Table 14.—Commercial hog slaughter[1] and production

Year	Barrows and gilts	Sows	Boars	Total[2]	Average dressed weight	Commercial production[2]
		1,000 head			Lb	Million lb
1981:						
I	22,268	1,145	265	23,678	172	4,073
II	21,164	1,145	285	22,594	172	3,881
III	19,725	1,277	276	21,278	169	3,605
IV	22,534	1,236	255	24,025	173	4,157
Year	85,691	4,803	1,081	91,575	172	15,716
1982:[3]						
I	20,347	1,093	274	21,714	170	3,693
II	19,498	956	258	20,712	171	3,550
III	17,668	1,030	242	18,940	171	3,240
IV	19,583	1,023	219	20,825	175	3,638
Year	77,096	4,102	993	82,191	172	14,121
1983:[4]						
I	19,139	852	220	20,211	172	3,483

[1]Classes estimated. [2]Totals may not add due to rounding. [3]Revised. [4]Preliminary.

Table 15.—Feeder pig prices consistent with break-even, given corn and market hog prices[1]

Corn (farm price)	Market hogs, $/cwt 40	45	50	55
$/bu		Feeder pigs, $ per head		
2.50	15	26	37	48
2.75	12	23	34	45
3.00	9	20	31	42
3.25	6	17	28	39
3.50	4	15	26	37

[1]Assuming protein and other costs at March 1983 levels.

Table 16.—Corn Belt hog feeding[1]

Purchased during Marketed during	Selected costs at current rates[2]									
	June Oct.	July Nov.	Aug. Dec.	Sept. Jan. 83	Oct. Feb.	Nov. Mar.	Dec. Apr.	Jan. 83 May '83	Feb. June	Mar. July
	Dollars per head									
Expenses:										
40-lb feeder pig	53.12	53.26	60.33	62.62	53.81	45.62	47.42	52.94	55.40	52.36
Corn (11 bu)	27.94	27.50	25.08	21.67	22.00	23.32	24.75	25.41	27.83	29.15
Protein supplement (130 lb)	19.63	19.89	19.50	18.85	18.66	19.04	19.50	19.82	19.53	19.70
Labor & management (1.3 hr)	10.19	10.19	10.19	10.19	10.19	10.19	10.19	10.48	10.48	10.48
Vet medicine[3]	2.54	2.55	2.55	2.55	2.54	2.55	2.54	2.57	2.58	2.59
Interest on purchase (4 months)	3.06	3.05	3.46	3.59	2.79	2.37	2.46	2.53	2.65	2.50
Power, equip., fuel, shelter, depreciation[3]	6.18	6.20	6.21	6.19	6.17	6.19	6.18	6.24	6.27	6.28
Death loss (4% of purchase)	2.12	2.13	2.41	2.50	2.15	1.82	1.90	2.12	2.22	2.09
Transportation (100 miles)	.48	.48	.48	.48	.48	.48	.48	.48	.48	.48
Marketing expenses	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14
Miscel. & indirect costs[3]	.63	.64	.64	.63	.63	.63	.63	.64	.64	.64
Total	127.03	127.03	131.99	130.41	120.56	113.35	117.19	124.37	129.22	127.41
Selling price/cwt required to cover:										
Feed and feeder costs (220 lb) $/cwt	45.77	45.75	47.69	46.88	42.94	39.99	41.67	44.62	46.71	46.00
Selling price/cwt required to cover all costs (220 lb) $/cwt.	57.74	57.75	60.00	59.28	54.80	51.52	53.27	56.53	58.74	57.91
Feed cost per 100-lb gain (180 lb) $/cwt	26.43	26.33	24.77	22.51	22.59	23.53	24.58	25.13	26.31	27.14
Barrows and gilts 7 markets $/cwt	56.94	53.49	54.94	56.78	57.27	50.94				
Net margin $/cwt	−0.80	−4.26	−5.06	−2.50	+2.47	−.58				
Prices:										
40-lb feeder pig (So. Missouri) $/head	53.12	53.26	60.33	62.62	53.81	45.62	47.42	55.94	55.40	52.36
Corn[4] $/bu	2.54	2.50	2.28	1.97	2.00	2.12	2.25	2.31	2.53	2.68
38-42% protein supp.[5] $/cwt	15.10	15.30	15.00	14.50	14.35	14.65	15.00	15.25	15.02	15.15
Labor & management[6] $/hr	7.84	7.84	7.84	7.84	7.84	7.84	7.84	8.06	8.06	8.06
Interest rate (annual)	17.30	17.19	17.19	17.19	15.56	15.56	15.56	14.35	14.35	14.35
Transportation rate $/cwt (100 miles)[7]	.22	.22	.22	.22	.22	.22	.22	.22	.22	.22
Marketing expenses[8] $/cwt	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14
Index of prices paid by farmers (1910-14=100)	1,073	1,077	1,078	1,075	1,071	1,075	1,073	1,083	1,088	1,091

[1]Although a majority of hog feeding operations in the Corn Belt are from farrow to finish, relative fattening expenses will be similar. [2]Represents only what expenses would be if all selected items were paid for during the period indicated. The feed rations and expense items do not necessarily concide with the experience of individual feeders. For individual use, adjust expenses and prices for management production level and locality of operation. [3]Adjusted monthly by the index of prices paid by farmers for commodities, services, interest, taxes, and wage rates. [4]Average price received by farmers in Iowa and Illinois. [5]Average prices paid by farmers in Iowa and Illinois. [6]Assumes an owner-operator receiving twice the farm labor rate. [7]Converted from cents/mile for a 44,000-pound haul. [8]Yardage plus commission fees at a Midwest terminal market.

Table 17.—Commercial sheep and lamb slaughter[1] and production

Year	Lambs and yearlings	Mature sheep	Total[2]	Average dressed weight	Commercial production[2]
	1,000 head			*Lb*	*Million lb*
1981:					
I	1,383	66	1,449	58	84
II	1,315	124	1,439	54	77
III	1,392	129	1,521	52	79
IV	1,499	100	1,599	54	87
Year	5,589	419	6,008	54	327
1982:					
I	1,521	81	1,602	56	90
II	1,406	131	1,537	55	85
III	1,500	128	1,628	54	88
IV	1,555	127	1,682	55	93
Year	5,982	467	6,449	55	356
1983:[3]					
I	1,531	93	1,624	57	93

[1]Class estimated. [2]May not add due to rounding. [3]Preliminary.

Table 18.—Expenditure per person for red meat and poultry

Year and quarter	Beef		Pork		Red meat		Broilers		Turkeys		Poultry		Total	
	Expenditures	Percent of income	Expenditures	Percent of income	Expenditures	Percent of income	Expenditures	Percent of income	Expenditures	Percent of income	Expenditures	Percent of income	Expenditures	Percent of income
1978														
I	35.99	2.27	19.10	1.20	55.09	3.48	6.23	0.39	0.94	0.06	7.17	0.45	62.26	3.93
II	40.19	2.46	19.37	1.19	59.55	3.65	7.75	0.47	1.34	0.08	9.08	0.56	68.64	4.20
III	40.80	2.43	19.69	1.17	60.49	3.61	7.99	0.48	1.83	0.11	9.83	0.59	70.32	4.19
IV	41.60	2.41	22.06	1.28	63.67	3.69	7.20	0.42	3.53	0.20	10.72	0.62	74.39	4.31
Year	158.57	2.39	80.22	1.21	238.80	3.60	29.16	0.44	7.64	0.11	36.81	0.55	275.60	4.16
1979														
I	44.24	2.50	22.63	1.28	66.88	3.78	7.81	0.44	1.29	0.07	9.10	0.51	75.98	4.29
II	44.74	2.48	23.05	1.28	67.79	3.75	8.84	0.49	1.73	0.10	10.57	0.58	78.36	4.34
III	43.12	2.32	22.09	1.19	65.22	3.51	8.23	0.44	2.07	0.11	10.30	0.55	75.52	4.07
IV	44.36	2.34	23.84	1.26	68.19	3.60	7.39	0.39	3.73	0.20	11.12	0.59	79.31	4.18
Year	176.47	2.41	91.61	1.25	268.08	3.66	32.27	0.44	8.82	0.12	41.09	0.56	309.17	4.22
1980														
I	44.38	2.28	23.16	1.19	67.55	3.47	8.04	0.41	1.60	0.08	9.64	0.49	77.19	3.96
II	43.53	2.22	22.18	1.13	65.70	3.35	8.13	0.42	1.68	0.09	9.82	0.50	75.52	3.86
III	46.34	2.29	23.13	1.14	69.47	3.43	8.87	0.44	2.31	0.11	11.18	0.55	80.65	3.99
IV	47.59	2.29	26.67	1.28	74.26	3.57	8.69	0.42	3.86	0.19	12.56	0.60	86.81	4.17
Year	181.84	2.27	95.14	1.19	276.98	3.46	33.74	0.42	9.45	0.12	43.19	0.54	320.17	3.99
1981														
I	45.98	2.15	25.00	1.17	70.98	3.32	8.93	0.42	1.60	0.07	10.53	0.49	81.50	3.81
II	44.36	2.04	22.96	1.06	67.32	3.10	9.04	0.42	1.91	0.09	10.94	0.50	78.26	3.60
III	47.55	2.12	24.22	1.08	71.77	3.21	9.55	0.43	2.58	0.12	12.13	0.54	83.90	3.75
IV	46.39	2.04	26.82	1.18	73.21	3.22	8.29	0.36	4.30	0.19	12.59	0.55	85.80	3.77
Year	184.28	2.09	99.00	1.12	283.28	3.21	35.80	0.41	10.39	0.12	46.19	0.52	329.47	3.73
1982														
I	44.56	1.95	24.32	1.06	68.88	3.01	8.33	0.36	1.64	0.07	9.97	0.44	78.84	3.44
II	46.44	2.00	24.67	1.06	71.11	3.06	8.96	0.39	1.91	0.08	10.87	0.47	81.98	3.53
III	49.85	2.11	25.53	1.08	75.38	3.19	9.23	0.39	2.48	0.11	11.71	0.50	87.09	3.68
IV	46.45	1.94	27.86	1.17	74.31	3.11	8.28	0.35	3.87	0.16	12.15	0.51	86.46	3.62
Year	187.29	2.00	102.39	1.09	289.68	3.09	34.80	0.37	9.90	0.11	44.70	0.48	334.38	3.57

Table 19.—Beef, Choice Yield Grade 3: Retail, carcass, and farm values, spreads, and farmers' share[1]

Year	Retail price[2]	Gross carcass value[3]	Carcass by-product allow-ance[4]	Net carcass value[5]	Gross farm value[6]	Farm by-product allow-ance[7]	Net farm value[8]	Farm-retail spread: Total	Farm-retail spread: Carcass-retail	Farm-retail spread: Farm-carcass	Farmers' share[9]
	Cents/lb										Percent
1978	181.9	121.6	2.3	119.3	126.1	15.0	111.1	70.8	62.6	8.2	61
1979	226.3	153.3	2.8	150.5	163.4	22.6	140.8	85.5	75.8	9.7	62
1980	237.6	157.7	2.3	155.4	161.9	16.9	145.0	92.6	82.2	10.4	61
1981[10]	238.7	151.5	2.1	149.3	154.5	16.0	138.5	100.2	89.4	10.8	58
1982	242.5	152.8	2.1	150.7	155.5	15.0	140.5	102.0	91.8	10.2	58
1982											
I	237.3	151.9	2.0	149.9	153.5	14.7	138.8	98.5	87.4	11.1	59
II	247.2	168.0	2.5	165.5	171.2	15.9	155.3	91.9	81.7	10.2	63
III	248.3	150.7	2.1	148.6	154.5	15.4	139.1	109.1	99.7	9.5	56
IV	237.2	140.6	1.8	138.8	142.7	13.9	128.9	108.3	98.4	9.9	54
1983											
I	237.9	146.7	1.7	144.9	149.9	13.5	136.4	101.5	93.0	8.6	58
1983											
Jan.	236.9	142.1	1.6	140.5	144.7	13.2	131.5	105.4	96.4	9.0	56
Feb.	238.7	145.7	1.7	144.0	148.9	13.4	135.5	103.2	94.7	8.5	57
Mar.	238.1	152.2	1.9	150.3	156.1	14.0	142.1	96.0	87.8	8.2	60

[1]Revised series. [2]Estimated weighted-average price of retail cuts from Choice Yield Grade 3 carcass. [3]Value of carcass-quantity equivalent to 1 lb of retail cuts. A wholesale-carcass equivalent of 1.464 was used prior to 1970; it was increased gradually to 1.476 in 1976 and later years. [4]Portion of gross carcass value attributed to fat and bone trim. [5]Gross carcass value minus carcass byproduct allowance. [6]Market value to producer for quantity of live-animal equivalent to 1 lb of retail cuts. The farm-product equivalent of 2.36 was used prior to 1970; it was increased gradually to 2.40 in 1976 and later years. [7]Portion of gross farm value attributed to edible and inedible byproducts. [8]Gross farm value minus farm byproduct allowance. [9]Percent net farm value is of retail price. [10]ERS data through May 1981, BLS series since June.

Table 20—Pork: Retail, wholesale, and farm values, spreads, and farmers' share[1]

Year	Retail price[2]	Wholesale value[3]	Gross farm value[4]	Byproduct allowance[5]	Net farm value[6]	Farm-retail spread: Total	Farm-retail spread: Wholesale retail	Farm-retail spread: Farm whole-sale	Farmers' share[7]
	Cents/lb								Percent
1978	143.6	107.7	82.5	5.9	76.6	67.0	35.9	31.1	53
1979	144.1	100.4	72.2	5.6	66.6	77.5	43.7	33.8	46
1980	139.4	98.0	68.3	5.1	63.2	76.2	41.4	34.8	45
1981[8]	152.4	106.7	75.5	5.2	70.3	82.1	45.7	36.4	46
1982	175.4	121.8	94.3	6.3	88.0	87.4	53.6	33.8	50
1982									
I	160.1	108.7	82.0	5.6	76.4	83.7	51.4	32.4	48
II	169.3	120.4	96.1	6.6	89.5	79.9	48.9	30.9	53
III	185.0	132.7	105.4	7.0	98.4	86.6	52.3	34.3	53
IV	187.1	125.4	93.7	5.9	87.8	99.3	61.7	37.4	47
1983									
I	183.0	119.3	93.8	5.7	88.1	94.9	63.6	31.3	48
1983									
Jan.	185.0	121.6	96.5	5.9	90.6	94.4	63.4	31.0	49
Feb.	183.3	122.3	98.2	5.8	92.4	90.9	61.0	29.9	50
Mar.	180.7	114.2	86.6	5.3	81.3	99.4	66.5	32.9	45

[1]Revised series. [2]Estimated weighted-average price of retail cuts from pork carcass. [3]Value of wholesale quantity equivalent to 1 lb of retail cuts. A wholesale-carcass equivalent of 1.06 is used for all years. [4]Market values to producer for quantity of live-animal equivalent to 1 lb of retail cuts. The farm-product equivalent of 2.12 was used prior to 1959; it was decreased gradually to 1.70 in 1977 and later. [5]Portion of gross farm value attributable to edible and inedible byproducts. [6]Gross farm value minus byproduct allowance. [7]Percent net farm value is of retail price. [8]ERS data through May 1981, BLS series since June.

Table 21.—Average retail price of specified meat cuts, per pound, by months[1]

Year and item	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
						Dollars						
CHOICE BEEF:												
Ground chuck												
1982	1.79	1.80	1.77	1.77	1.78	1.82	1.79	1.76	1.77	1.75	1.74	1.75
1983	1.75	1.78	1.76									
Chuck roast, bone in												
1982	1.77	1.81	1.77	1.80	1.78	1.86	1.84	1.80	1.80	1.74	1.76	1.76
1983	1.75	1.78	1.79									
Round roast, boneless												
1982	2.58	2.62	2.61	2.65	2.72	2.77	2.71	2.62	2.62	2.56	2.58	2.59
1983	2.60	2.59	2.57									
Rib roast, bone in												
1982	3.12	3.07	3.07	3.07	3.20	3.36	3.39	3.36	3.31	3.25	3.19	3.21
1983	3.19	3.18	3.12									
Round steak, boneless												
1982	2.88	2.84	2.90	2.95	2.99	3.14	3.02	2.96	3.00	2.93	2.94	2.90
1983	2.92	2.94	2.91									
Sirloin steak, bone in												
1982	2.88	2.92	2.92	3.05	3.16	3.36	3.36	3.23	3.20	2.96	2.88	2.78
1983	2.84	2.94	2.95									
Chuck steak, bone in												
1982	1.74	1.78	1.82	1.82	1.87	1.84	1.84	1.89	1.84	1.77	1.76	1.80
1983	1.79	1.82	1.83									
T-Bone steak, bone in												
1982	3.62	3.59	3.61	3.77	3.90	4.11	4.13	4.05	3.94	3.79	3.69	3.56
1983	3.62	3.70	3.71									
Porterhouse steak, bone in												
1982	3.76	3.77	3.71	3.78	4.09	4.18	4.22	4.11	4.10	3.85	3.77	3.65
1983	3.74	3.66	3.81									
PORK												
Bacon, sliced												
1982	1.75	1.81	1.82	1.89	1.98	2.07	2.10	2.20	2.36	2.33	2.19	2.13
1983	2.12	2.15	2.07									
Chops, center cut												
1982	2.20	2.21	2.18	2.25	2.33	2.43	2.50	2.51	2.54	2.53	2.52	2.43
1983	2.48	2.53	2.46									
Ham, rump or shank half												
1982	1.38	1.35	1.40	1.32	1.39	1.43	1.43	1.41	1.53	1.56	1.58	1.63
1983	1.60	1.55	1.58									
Ham, rump portion												
1982	1.25	1.28	1.31	1.26	1.34	1.30	1.38	1.37	1.45	1.55	1.54	1.58
1983	1.57	1.45	1.50									
Ham, shank portion												
1982	1.12	1.13	1.15	1.11	1.23	1.22	1.27	1.30	1.34	1.47	1.44	1.44
1983	1.46	1.31	1.36									
Shoulder roast, blade Boston												
1982	1.42	1.46	1.46	1.40	1.48	1.57	1.69	1.72	1.77	1.71	1.74	1.65
1983	1.69	1.63	1.60									
Sirloin roast, bone in												
1982	1.59	1.60	1.62	1.65	1.69	1.76	1.82	1.80	1.82	1.81	1.80	1.75
1983	1.78	1.79	1.76									
Shoulder picnic, bone in												
1982	1.10	1.09	1.08	1.12	1.11	1.14	1.18	1.19	1.22	1.20	1.18	1.18
1983	1.17	1.15	1.13									
Sausage, fresh, pork, loose												
1982	1.72	1.76	1.79	1.79	1.82	1.89	1.95	1.96	2.01	1.99	1.94	1.92
1983	1.95	1.97	1.96									
MISCELLANEOUS CUTS												
Ham, canned, 3 or 5 lbs												
1982	2.56	2.59	2.57	2.54	2.60	2.62	2.66	2.66	2.67	2.75	2.80	2.82
1983	2.87	2.87	2.88									
Frankfurters, all meat												
1982	1.76	1.76	1.74	1.75	1.78	1.83	1.86	1.87	1.87	1.88	1.86	1.84
1983	1.84	1.84	1.86									
Bologna												
1982	2.08	2.09	2.15	2.16	2.18	2.25	2.29	2.28	2.23	2.27	2.30	2.24
1983	2.21	2.18	2.21									
Beef liver												
1982	1.00	1.02	1.05	1.05	1.04	1.03	1.04	1.01	.99	1.00	.99	.99
1983	.98	.94	.96									

[1]Data from two series are included, the discontinued series (effective May, 1981) and a Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) series that replaces it. The cut names listed are the BLS cut terminology, and data for each cut are from BLS. For additional information, contact Karen Parham, (202) 447-4997.

Table 22.—Total red meat supply and utilization by quarters, carcass and retail weight, 1981-82[1]

Year	Commercial production	Farm production	Beginning stocks	Imports	Total supply	Exports	Shipments	Military purchases	Ending stocks	Total disappearance	Per capita disappearance		Population
											Carcass weight	Retail weight	
	Million pounds										Pounds		Millions
Beef:													
1981													
I	5,561.00	61.00	328.00	447.80	6,397.80	61.40	10.09	49.00	342.00	5,935.30	26.16	19.36	226.90
II	5,435.00	26.00	342.00	418.00	6,221.00	46.96	9.64	58.00	298.00	5,808.40	25.54	18.90	227.40
III	5,541.00	26.00	298.00	508.70	6,373.70	47.09	10.38	53.00	235.00	6,028.23	26.44	19.57	228.00
IV	5,677.00	62.00	235.00	368.49	6,342.49	60.47	5.70	35.00	257.00	5,984.33	26.18	19.37	228.60
Year	22,214.00	175.00	328.00	1742.99	24,459.99	215.92	35.80	195.00	257.00	23,756.27	104.32	77.20	227.70
1982													
I	5,455.00	59.00	257.00	367.93	6,138.93	55.45	12.54	36.00	212.00	5,822.93	25.42	18.81	229.10
II	5,363.00	25.00	212.00	538.37	6,138.37	65.56	14.74	39.00	190.00	5,829.07	25.39	18.79	229.60
III	5,730.00	26.00	190.00	655.72	6,601.72	55.83	15.09	35.00	248.00	6,247.80	27.14	20.08	230.20
IV	5,818.00	60.00	248.00	377.16	6,503.16	72.90	12.93	25.00	294.00	6,098.32	26.42	19.55	230.80
Year	22,366.00	170.00	257.00	1,939.18	24,732.18	249.74	55.30	135.00	294.00	23,998.13	104.37	77.23	229.90
Pork:													
1981													
I	4,073.00	55.00	349.00	136.65	4,613.65	93.67	43.13	29.00	361.00	4,086.85	18.01	16.81	226.90
II	3,881.00	23.00	361.00	138.17	4,403.17	91.58	40.39	31.00	347.00	3,893.19	17.12	15.87	227.40
III	3,605.00	23.00	347.00	133.99	4,108.98	44.59	37.86	35.00	207.00	3,784.54	16.60	15.38	228.00
IV	4,157.00	55.00	207.00	132.62	4,551.62	77.21	23.39	25.00	264.00	4,162.02	18.21	16.90	228.60
Year	15,716.00	156.00	349.00	541.43	16,762.43	307.05	144.76	120.00	264.00	15,926.61	69.94	64.97	227.70
1982													
I	3,693.00	38.00	264.00	126.00	4,121.00	57.70	33.76	17.00	274.00	3,738.54	16.32	15.33	229.10
II	3,550.00	16.00	274.00	158.81	3,998.81	80.62	35.66	27.00	264.00	3,591.52	15.64	14.76	229.60
III	3,240.00	16.00	264.00	159.36	3,679.36	36.42	31.31	31.00	183.00	3,397.63	14.76	13.87	230.20
IV	3,638.00	38.00	183.00	167.93	4,026.93	39.55	50.42	21.00	219.00	3,696.96	16.02	15.06	230.80
Year	14,121.00	108.00	264.00	612.11	15,105.11	214.29	151.16	96.00	219.00	14,424.66	62.74	59.01	229.90
Lamb and Mutton:													
1981													
I	84.00	3.00	9.00	5.09	101.09	0.54	0.66	0.0	8.00	91.90	0.41	0.36	226.90
II	77.00	2.00	8.00	13.11	100.11	0.44	0.92	1.00	12.00	85.75	0.38	0.34	227.40
III	79.00	2.00	12.00	10.68	103.68	0.38	0.38	0.0	13.00	89.92	0.39	0.35	228.00
IV	87.00	3.00	13.00	2.19	105.19	1.07	0.40	0.0	11.00	92.72	0.41	0.36	228.60
Year	327.00	10.00	9.00	31.08	377.08	2.43	2.36	1.00	11.00	360.30	1.58	1.41	227.70
1982													
I	90.00	3.00	11.00	3.44	107.44	0.36	0.63	0.0	9.00	97.44	0.43	0.38	229.10
II	85.00	2.00	9.00	7.26	103.26	0.47	0.69	0.0	8.00	94.09	0.41	0.36	229.60
I	88.00	1.00	8.00	6.84	103.84	0.45	0.41	0.0	9.00	93.99	0.41	0.36	230.20
I	93.00	3.00	9.00	1.12	106.12	0.44	0.69	1.00	9.00	95.00	0.41	0.37	230.80
Year	356.00	9.00	11.00	18.67	394.67	1.72	2.42	1.00	9.00	380.52	1.66	1.47	229.90
Veal:													
1981													
I	100.00	7.00	9.00	5.34	121.34	1.31	0.30	2.00	10.00	107.72	0.47	0.39	226.90
II	95.00	3.00	10.00	1.87	109.87	1.42	0.27	3.00	8.00	97.18	0.43	0.35	227.40
III	105.00	3.00	8.00	3.03	119.03	1.58	0.39	3.00	7.00	107.06	0.47	0.39	228.00
IV	115.00	8.00	7.00	7.72	137.72	0.88	0.08	2.00	9.00	125.76	0.55	0.46	228.60
Year	415.00	21.00	9.00	17.96	462.96	5.19	1.04	10.00	9.00	437.73	1.92	1.60	227.70
1982													
I	107.00	8.00	9.00	3.24	127.24	0.85	0.40	1.00	8.00	116.99	0.51	0.42	229.10
II	99.00	4.00	8.00	6.77	117.77	1.06	0.28	2.00	8.00	106.43	0.46	0.38	229.60
III	107.00	5.00	8.00	4.26	124.26	0.88	0.40	2.00	7.00	113.97	0.50	0.41	230.20
IV	110.00	8.00	7.00	4.49	129.49	1.01	0.39	1.00	7.00	120.09	0.52	0.43	230.80
Year	423.00	25.00	9.00	18.76	475.76	3.80	1.47	6.00	7.00	457.49	1.99	1.65	229.90

Table 22.—Total red meat supply and utilization by quarters, carcass and retail weight, 1981-82[1]

Year	Commercial production	Farm production	Beginning stocks	Imports	Total supply	Exports	Shipments	Military purchases	Ending stocks	Total disappearance	Per capita disappearance		Population
											Carcass weight	Retail weight	
	Million pounds										Pounds		Millions
Total Meat:													
1981													
I	9,818.00	126.00	695.00	594.88	11,233.87	156.92	54.18	80.00	721.00	10,221.77	45.05	36.92	226.90
II	9,488.00	54.00	721.00	571.15	10,834.14	140.40	51.21	93.00	665.00	9,884.53	43.47	35.47	227.40
III	9,330.00	54.00	665.00	656.39	10,705.39	93.64	49.00	91.00	462.00	10,009.75	43.90	35.69	228.00
IV	10,036.00	128.00	462.00	511.04	11,137.03	139.63	29.56	62.00	541.00	10,364.84	45.34	37.09	228.60
Year	38,672.00	362.00	695.00	2333.46	42,062.45	530.59	183.96	326.00	541.00	40,480.90	177.76	145.17	227.70
1982													
I	9,345.00	108.00	541.00	500.61	10,494.60	114.36	47.33	54.00	503.00	9,775.90	42.67	34.94	229.10
II	9,097.00	47.00	503.00	711.21	10,358.21	147.72	51.37	68.00	470.00	9,621.12	41.90	34.29	229.60
III	9,165.00	48.00	470.00	826.19	10,509.18	93.58	47.21	68.00	447.00	9,853.39	42.80	34.73	230.20
IV	9,659.00	109.00	447.00	550.71	10,765.70	113.90	64.43	48.00	529.00	10,010.36	43.37	35.41	230.80
Year	37,266.00	312.00	541.00	2588.72	40,707.71	469.56	210.35	238.00	529.00	39,260.79	170.75	139.36	229.90

[1]Totals may not add due to rounding.

Table 23.—Selected price statistics for meat animals and meat

Item	1982								1983			
	July	Aug.	Sept.	III	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	IV	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	I
	Dollars per cwt											
SLAUGHTER STEERS:												
Omaha:												
Choice, 900-1100 lb	66.18	65.14	61.25	64.19	58.78	58.91	58.92	58.87	59.33	61.20	64.03	61.52
Good, 900-1100 lb	61.35	60.85	57.61	59.94	54.40	54.38	53.88	54.22	53.35	54.85	57.77	55.32
California, Choice 900-1100 lb	66.38	66.13	62.35	64.95	61.56	61.12	61.15	61.28	61.94	63.81	67.55	64.43
Colorado, Choice 900-1100 lb	66.19	65.44	61.96	64.53	60.48	60.94	60.75	60.72	61.21	62.49	65.33	63.01
Texas, Choice 900-1100 lb	66.66	65.76	62.29	64.90	61.54	61.64	61.64	61.59	61.80	62.77	65.68	63.42
SLAUGHTER HEIFERS:												
Omaha:												
Choice, 900-1100 lb	64.61	63.21	59.50	62.44	57.35	57.50	57.38	57.41	58.40	60.49	63.01	60.63
Good, 700-900 lb	61.38	60.80	57.03	59.74	54.55	54.86	54.30	54.57	54.72	56.44	58.36	56.51
COWS:												
Omaha:												
Commercial	42.72	42.81	42.07	42.53	40.05	37.38	35.50	37.64	37.05	40.89	42.27	40.07
Utility	42.52	42.62	41.52	42.22	39.28	36.58	35.41	37.09	36.94	40.92	42.36	40.07
Cutter	40.66	40.50	39.71	40.29	37.71	35.05	34.20	35.65	35.84	39.88	40.89	38.87
Canner	37.98	38.06	36.96	37.67	35.68	32.50	31.99	33.39	33.05	36.91	38.31	36.09
VEALERS:												
Choice, So. St. Paul	84.38	81.12	84.60	83.37	75.00	75.00	78.40	76.13	75.88	75.00	75.50	75.46
FEEDER STEERS:[1]												
Kansas City:												
Medium No. 1, 400-500 lb	68.35*	70.15	69.86	69.45	66.62	66.80	65.86	66.43	68.22	72.02	76.02	72.09
Medium No. 1, 600-700 lb	65.26	67.85	66.48	66.53	63.45	63.88	62.35	63.23	65.30	67.35	69.19	67.28
All weights and grades	64.17	66.42	63.65	64.75	62.21	61.24	59.17	60.87	63.70	66.34	66.71	65.58
Amarillo:												
Medium No. 1, 600-700 lb	65.29	67.11	64.43	65.61	63.25	61.88	62.69	62.61	66.06	67.28	70.50	67.95
Georgia auctions:												
Medium No. 1, 600-700 lb	59.31	60.38	58.62	59.44	56.38	57.50	58.50	57.46	60.81	62.75	64.80	62.79
Medium No. 2, 400-500 lb	57.62	59.00	56.12	57.58	55.00	55.50	57.17	55.89	58.62	62.62	65.50	62.25
FEEDER HEIFERS:												
Kansas City:												
Medium No. 1, 400-500 lb	58.21*	60.65	59.82	59.56	55.42	54.98	54.82	55.07	57.12	61.02	64.48	60.87
Medium No. 1, 600-700 lb	58.08	61.38*	59.82	59.76	57.05	57.75	55.83	56.88	57.90	60.52	62.62	60.35
SLAUGHTER HOGS:												
Barrows and gilts:												
Omaha:												
No. 1 & 2, 200-230 lb	60.46	63.47	63.36	62.43	57.49	54.68	56.71	56.29	57.96	58.69	51.67	56.11
All weights	59.17	62.26	62.67	61.37	57.59	53.53	54.48	55.20	56.26	56.92	51.15	54.78
Sioux City	59.70	63.18	63.12	62.00	57.27	53.90	55.23	55.47	57.24	57.78	51.37	55.46
7 markets[2]	59.83	63.13	63.01	61.99	56.94	53.49	54.94	55.12	56.78	57.27	50.94	55.00
Sows:												
7 markets[2]	52.57	55.04	56.56	54.72	54.57	48.16	45.96	49.56	49.86	54.01	49.71	51.19
FEEDER PIGS:												
No. 1 & 2, So. Mo., 40-50 lb (per hd.)	53.26	60.33	62.62	58.74	53.81	45.62	47.42	48.95	52.94	55.40	52.36	53.57

Continued—

Table 23.—Selected price statistics for meat animals and meat—Continued

Item	1982								1983			
	July	Aug.	Sept.	III	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	IV	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	I
	Dollars per cwt											
SLAUGHTER LAMBS:												
Lambs, Choice, San Angelo	57.50	54.75	52.90	55.05	50.38	47.50	51.62	49.83	55.81	60.88	63.30	60.00
Lambs, Choice, So. St. Paul	56.23	52.42	50.38	53.01	46.92	46.00	48.38	47.10	54.25	57.50	59.04	56.93
Ewes, Good, San Angelo	26.88	21.00	16.65	21.51	12.06	11.83	14.44	12.78	20.25	19.25	21.10	20.20
Ewes, Good, So. St. Paul	15.76	15.42	10.36	13.85	9.50	7.62	10.69	9.27	17.63	17.45	14.28	16.45
FEEDER LAMBS:												
Choice, San Angelo	51.31	48.50	47.35	49.05	46.67	48.33	52.44	49.15	58.31	64.06	63.90	62.09
Choice, So. St. Paul	52.50	49.32	49.26	50.36	47.40	44.52	48.42	46.78	54.27	58.00	59.00	57.09
FARM PRICES:												
Beef cattle	58.80*	58.10	55.60*	57.50*	53.80*	52.60	52.50	52.97*	54.30	57.10	59.70	57.03
Calves	60.40*	61.80*	59.00*	60.40*	58.30	58.10*	58.80*	58.40*	62.40	66.50	68.40	65.77
Hogs	57.80*	61.20*	61.30*	60.10*	55.80*	52.50	53.60	53.97*	55.30	56.10	50.40	53.93
Sheep	21.00	18.60	16.50	18.70	15.20	15.30*	16.77	15.77*	21.30	21.90	20.80	21.33
Lambs	56.30*	52.90	50.90*	53.37*	49.10	47.70	50.90	49.23	55.50	60.30	63.20	59.67
MEAT PRICES;												
Wholesale:												
Central U.S. markets												
Steer beef, Choice, 600-700 lb	102.61	100.75	95.54	99.63	93.00	92.86	92.62	92.83	94.14	96.55	100.62	97.10
Heifer beef, Choice 500-600 lb	100.46	97.70	93.17	97.11	90.70	90.35	90.55	90.53	92.09	93.60	97.40	94.36
Cow beef, Canner and Cutter	80.94	80.39	79.00	80.11	77.83	75.19	73.17	75.40	74.88	83.83	84.04	80.92
Pork loins, 8-14 lb	121.29	122.11	123.47	122.29	113.43	104.72	106.12	108.09	112.83	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Pork bellies, 12-14 lb	84.50	93.50	90.70	89.57	75.20	71.86	74.02	73.69	80.91	N.A.	65.11	N.A.
Hams, skinned, 14-17 lb	87.62	96.19	99.74	94.52	105.80	106.00	104.74	105.51	85.92	88.93	81.39	85.41
East Coast:												
Lamb, Choice and Prime, 35-45 lb	127.67	120.08	116.12	121.29	110.40	112.88	117.10	113.46	128.19	135.94	142.95	135.69
Lamb, Choice and Prime, 55-56 lb	127.62	120.09	115.37	121.03	109.75	110.25	113.00	111.00	123.83	132.75	136.80	131.13
West Coast:												
Steer beef, Choice, 600-700 lb	107.28	106.20	101.53	105.00	99.19	98.56	98.25	98.67	99.25	101.19	106.45	102.30
	Cents/lb.											
Retail:												
Beef, Choice	251.8	246.9	246.1	248.3	238.7	237.1	235.7	237.2	236.9	238.7	238.1	237.9
Pork	181.1	183.5	190.3	185.0	190.9	187.0	183.5	187.1	185.0	183.3	180.7	183.0
	1967=100											
Price Indexes (BLS, 1967=100):												
Retail meats	278.8	276.5	278.4	277.9	274.9	273.6	271.1	273.2	272.2	273.2	272.8	272.7
Beef and veal	286.7	280.5	279.1	282.1	272.2	272.0	270.2	271.5	271.3	272.2	272.8	272.1
Pork	265.4	268.2	277.1	270.2	277.9	274.2	270.1	274.1	272.0	273.6	271.1	272.2
Other meats	272.0	272.8	272.1	272.3	272.2	271.6	269.7	271.2	269.3	269.2	269.7	269.4
Poultry	199.6	196.2	196.2	197.3	195.4	192.0	190.4	192.6	191.3	194.0	193.7	193.0
LIVESTOCK-FEED RATIOS, OMAHA[3]												
Beef steer-corn	26.1	29.2	27.5	27.6	27.7	25.1	25.2	26.0	24.5	23.4	22.7	23.5
Hog-corn	23.3	27.9	28.1	26.4	27.2	22.8	23.0	24.3	23.2	21.7	18.1	21.0

[1]Reflects new feeder cattle grades. [2]St. Louis, N.S.Y., Kansas City, Omaha, Sioux City, So. St. Joseph, So. St. Paul, and Indianapolis. [3]Bushels of No. 2 yellow corn equivalent in value to 100 pounds live weight. * Revised.

Table 24.—Selected marketings, slaughter, and stock statistics for meat animals and meat

Item	1982 I	1982 II	1982 III	1982 IV	1983 Jan.	1983 Feb.	1983 Mar.	1983 I
				1,000 head				
FEDERALLY INSPECTED:[1]								
Slaughter								
Cattle	8,183*	8,192*	8,770	8,762	2,893	2,554	2,828	8,275
Steers	4,178*	4,162	4,114*	3,890	1,351	1,277	1,412	4,040
Heifers	2,203*	2,231	2,740	2,659	871	743	831	2,445
Cows	1,639	1,597*	1,701	2,018	612	480	519	1,611
Bulls and stags	163	203	214	194	59	54	65	178
Calves	702	609*	692*	726	221	204	246	671
Sheep and lambs	1,570	1,493	1,577	1,634	509	457	617	1,583
Hogs	20,908	20,043	18,310	20,068	6,421	5,762	7,339	19,522
				Percent				
Percentage sows	5.0	4.6	5.4	4.9	4.7	4.2	3.8	4.2
				lbs				
Average live weight per head:								
Cattle	1,082	1,065	1,059	1,080*	1,085	1,091	1,085	1,087
Calves	207	221	206	201	210	215	217	214
Sheep and lambs	113	111	109	112	114	116	116	115
Hogs	240	243	242	247	244	241	241	242
Average dressed weight:								
Beef	636	627	628	634	637	641	642	640
Veal	126	135	126	123	127	132	132	130
Lamb and Mutton	57	56	55	56	57	58	58	58
Pork	171	172	172	176	175	172	173	173
Production:[2]								
Beef	5,188	5,122	5,491	5,533	1,837	1,632	1,808	5,277
Veal	87	81	86	88	28	26	32	86
Lamb and mutton	89	83	86	91	29	26	36	91
Pork	3,560	3,443	3,139	3,515	1,119	988	1,263	3,370
COMMERCIAL:[1, 3]				*1,000 head*				
Slaughter:								
Cattle	8,679*	8,642*	9,214*	9,308*	3,062	2,692	2,980	8,734
Calves	771*	675*	770	806	244	224	267	735
Sheep and Lambs	1,602	1,537	1,628	1,681*	522	468	634	1,624
Hogs	21,714*	20,712*	18,940*	20,825	6,667	5,964	7,580	20,211
				Million lb				
Production:[2]								
Beef	5,455*	5,363	5,730*	5,818*	1,927	1,706	1,892	5,525
Veal	107	99	107	110	34	32	37	103
Lamb and mutton	90	85	88	93	30	27	36	93
Pork	3,693	3,550	3,240*	3,638*	1,159	1,021	1,303	3,483
COLD STORAGE STOCKS[1] END OF QUARTER:[4, 5]				*Millions*				
Beef	212	190	248	294*	303	307	300	300
Veal	8	8	7	7	7	8	7	7
Lamb and mutton	9	8	9	9	8	8	8	8
Pork	274	264	183	219*	224	216	235	235
Total meat	503	470	447	529*	542	539	550	550

[1]Due to reduction on SRS reports in 1982, monthly data was not available. Beginning January 1983, SRS monthly data was reinstated. [2]ERS estimates for 1982. [3]Federally inspected and other commercial. [4]Beginning Jan. 1977, excludes beef and pork stocks in cooler. [5]Stock levels end of quarter or month. * Revised.

Table 25.—Selected foreign trade, by months

Item	1982 June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	1983 Jan.	Feb.
					Millions				
Imports (carcass weight):									
Beef	210.79	151.08	243.56	281.08	191.31	93.48	92.37	204.26	171.32
Veal	2.47	.74	1.09	2.43	3.22	.61	.88	3.91	2.23
Pork	63.26	50.80	55.10	53.46	52.37	64.31	51.25	65.13	53.87
Lamb and mutton	1.04	1.31	2.58	2.95	.58	.19	.38	.10	2.54
Exports (carcass weight):									
Beef	20.49	14.46	19.08	22.29	25.04	25.97	21.90	20.29	21.41
Veal	.34	.32	.35	.21	.38	.39	.28	.24	.24
Pork	23.96	13.48	12.13	10.81	11.05	14.14	14.36	9.62	15.48
Lamb and mutton	.32	.18	.20	.07	.11	.19	.14	.12	.09
Shipments (carcass weight):									
Beef	5.33	3.67	7.36	4.08	5.03	3.94	3.95	7.44	2.91
Veal	.08	.16	.19	.04	.20	.12	.08	.05	.03
Pork	13.12	10.73	11.15	9.43	19.32	14.96	16.14	12.72	10.92
Lamb and mutton	.25	.12	.15	.14	.25	.08	.36	.23	.22
					Number				
Live animal imports:									
Cattle	76,755	47,853	47,796	85,171	44,698	133,461	150,068	61,908	47,390
Hogs	17,459	21,166	19,183	25,298	24,842	41,752	37,248	68,538	34,033
Sheep and lambs	66	6	2,057	4,366	2,202	9	434	8	417
Live animal exports:									
Cattle	8,004	4,801	3,350	4,191	3,335	5,018	2,716	4,105	4,267
Hogs	2,605	3,329	2,576	3,283	3,031	4,445	3,217	2,448	1,420
Sheep and lambs	37,692	40,042	25,679	12,722	14,748	17,054	13,004	15,209	4,919

Table 26.—U.S. imports of cattle from specified countries[1]

Year	700 pounds and over				Under 200 pounds			
	Canada	Mexico	Other	Total	Canada	Mexico	Other	Total
					Head			
1978	203,163	8,117	37	211,317	142,525	12,445	2	154,972
1979	136,397	1,045	25	137,467	144,170	1,963	0	146,133
1980	148,489	107	30	148,628	131,498	4,439	0	135,937
1981	130,160	103	81	130,344	144,789	884	0	145,853
1982[2]	223,275	96	51	223,422	158,231	1,375	0	159,606
	200 to 699 pounds				Total			
	Canada	Mexico	Other	Total	Canada	Mexico	Other	Total
					Head			
1978	79,068	794,451	23	873,542	424,756	815,013	62	1,239,831
1979	53,729	376,941	56	430,726	334,296	379,949	81	714,326
1980	54,570	327,695	60	382,325	334,557	332,241	90	666,888
1981	50,012	320,040	4	370,056	324,941	321,027	85	646,053
1982[2]	97,307	508,206	255	605,788	478,813	509,877	306	988,796

[1]Excludes breeding animals and cows for dairy purposes. [2]Preliminary.

Table 27.—Number of cattle, sheep, and hogs imported, United States

Year	Cattle: 700 pounds and over — Cows for dairy purposes	Other	Total	Under 700 pounds — Under 200 pounds	200 to 699 pounds	Total
			Head			
1978	3,231	211,317	214,548	154,972	873,542	1,028,514
1979	6,628	137,467	144,095	146,133	430,726	578,859
1980	5,378	148,626	154,004	135,937	382,325	518,262
1981	4,951	130,344	135,295	145,653	370,056	515,709
1982[2]	7,957	223,422	231,379	159,608	605,768	765,374

Year	Dutiable cattle	Breeding cattle[1]	Total cattle	Sheep and lambs	Hogs
			Head		
1978	1,243,062	9,878	1,252,740	11,195	202,446
1979	720,954	11,360	732,314	9,478	136,556
1980	672,266	8,503	880,769	20,518	247,288
1981	651,004	8,193	859,197	6,860	145,695
1982[2]	996,753	7,754	1,004,507	9,286	294,937

[1]Imports not subject to duty. [2]Preliminary.

Table 28.—Layers on farms and eggs produced

Marketing year quarters	Number of layers		Eggs per layer		Eggs produced	
	1982	1983	1982	1983	1982	1983
	Mil.		*No.*		*Mil. doz.*	
I	292	284	59.9	60.8	1,456.1	1,439.9
II	285		61.6		1,463.1	
III	282		61.1		1,435.9	
IV	285		61.0		1,451.6	
Annual	286		244.0		5,806.7	

Table 29.—Shell eggs broken and egg products produced under federal inspection, 1982-83

Period[1]	Shell eggs broken	Egg products produced[2]		
		Liquid[3]	Frozen	Dried
	Thou. doz.	*Thou. lbs.*	*Thou. lbs.*	*Thou. lbs.*
1982				
Jan. 24 - Feb. 20	47,713	31,062	22,938	5,012
Feb. 21 - Mar. 20	51,265	31,360	25,890	5,074
Mar. 21 - Apr. 17	53,773	31,880	24,690	5,816
Apr. 18 - May 15	59,705	39,064	28,367	6,415
May 16 - June 12	64,889	40,072	29,003	7,975
June 13 - July 10	60,166	37,764	27,298	6,540
July 11 - Aug. 7	65,321	37,426	29,982	7,331
Aug. 8 - Sept. 4	60,789	39,110	26,073	6,550
Sept. 5 - Sept. 30	56,675	36,468	24,278	5,423
Oct. 1 - Oct. 31	60,787	38,114	28,334	6,477
November	57,867	36,841	24,849	6,747
December	53,369	35,499	23,072	6,228
1983				
January	57,526	38,965	23,822	6,369
February	56,439	35,217	22,792	5,801
March	61,229	40,626	25,564	6,368

[1]The reporting period was changed in November 1982 from a four-week interval to a calendar month basis. [2]Includes ingredients added. [3]Liquid egg product produced for immediate consumption and for processing.

Table 30.—Total eggs: Supply and utilization by quarters, 1981-82

Calendar quarter and year	Supply				Utilization					
	Production	Imports[1]	Beginning Stocks[1]	Total Supply	Ending Stocks[1]	Exports and shipments[1]	Domestic disappearance			
							Eggs used for hatching	Military[1]	Civilian	
									Total	Per capita
	Million dozen									*Number*[2]
1981										
I	1,454.6	.6	19.4	1,456.7	17.9	60.5	131.2	5.5	1,259.4	66.6
II	1,435.4	1.8	17.9	1,435.5	19.6	62.3	131.7	6.6	1,234.9	65.2
III	1,443.2	1.8	19.6	1,444.7	19.9	65.6	121.3	6.1	1,251.6	65.9
IV	1,488.4	.4	19.9	1,491.3	17.5	68.3	122.5	6.9	1,293.7	67.9
Year	5,821.6	4.7	19.4	5,828.2	17.5	256.7	506.7	25.1	5,039.6	265.6
1982[3]										
I	1,441.6	.5	17.5	1,445.2	14.4	53.1	128.4	5.9	1,257.7	65.9
II	1,440.7	.3	14.4	1,437.1	18.2	36.9	132.4	4.8	1,263.0	66.0
III	1,436.9	1.6	18.2	1,434.4	22.3	37.6	120.3	6.4	1,270.1	66.2
IV	1,479.1	.1	22.3	1,481.2	20.3	57.3	124.4	5.3	1,294.3	67.3
Year	5,798.2	2.5	17.5	5,797.9	20.3	184.9	505.5	22.4	5,085.1	265.4

[1]Shell eggs and the approximate shell-egg equivalent of egg product. [2]Calculated from unrounded data. [3]Preliminary.

Table 31.—Egg-type chick hatchery operations

Month	Hatch			Eggs in incubators first of month		
	1981	1982	1983	1981	1982	1983
	Thousand			*Percent*		
January	37,792	36,652	33,168	97	98	86
February	36,051	36,413	32,945	93	103	86
March	44,489	44,220	39,179	95	99	81
April	48,258	46,626		97	94	79
May	46,100	47,342		91	102	
June	40,524	39,424		93	98	
July	32,257	35,405		84	107	
August	33,796	33,455		82	98	
September	32,250	31,226		82	95	
October	35,905	32,345		94	95	
November	33,699	30,172		92	90	
December	33,054	31,140		96	90	

Table 32.—Force moltings and light-type hen slaughter

Month	Forced molt layers[1]				Light-type hens slaughtered under federal inspection	
	Being molted		Molt completed			
	1982	1983	1982	1983	1982	1983
	Percent				*Thousand*	
January	3.2		19.8		14,416	15,717
February	4.3	6.2	18.8	18.4	12,727	11,948
March	3.6	4.3	18.6	18.7	14,554	15,465
April		4.0		17.7	16,141	
May					13,913	
June	6.3		19.2		14,349	
July					11,517	
August					14,160	
September	5.5		20.5		11,960	
October					11,822	
November					12,961	
December	3.3		18.2		16,101	

[1]Percent of hen and pullets of laying age in 17 selected states. [2]Revisions include data from late reports or other corrections developed by the Federal Safety Inspection Service.

Table 33.—Shell eggs: Supply and utilization, 1981-82[1]

Calendar quarter and year	Stock change	Production	Hatching use	Eggs broken	Imports	Total supply	Exports and shipments	Domestic disappearance		
								Military	Civilian	
									Total	Per Capita
	Million dozen									*Number*
1981										
I	0	1,454.6	131.2	177.6	.6	1,146.4	34.7	5.1	1,106.6	58.5
II	–.3	1,435.4	131.7	192.5	1.8	1,112.7	30.5	6.0	1,076.2	56.8
III	.7	1,443.2	121.3	192.0	1.7	1,132.2	37.4	5.7	1,089.2	57.3
IV	–.5	1,488.4	122.5	169.6	.4	1,196.2	37.5	5.7	1,153.0	60.5
Year	–.1	5,821.6	506.7	731.7	4.5	4,587.6	140.1	22.5	4,425.0	233.2
1982[2]										
I	–.1	1,441.6	128.4	160.9	.5	1,152.6	29.2	5.4	1,118.0	58.6
II	.2	1,440.7	132.4	196.0	.2	1,112.8	16.5	4.6	1,091.8	57.1
III	.1	1,436.9	120.3	203.8	1.5	1,114.4	22.8	5.8	1,085.8	56.6
IV	–.2	1,479.1	124.4	172.0	.1	1,182.6	42.6	4.8	1,135.3	59.0
Year	0	5,798.2	505.5	732.7	2.3	4,562.4	111.1	20.5	4,430.8	231.2

[1]Totals may not add due to rounding. [2]Preliminary.

Table 34.—Egg prices and price spreads, 1982-83

Item	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	Average
	Cents per dozen												
Farm Price[1]													
1982	59.1	61.7	62.8	57.9	48.8	45.6	49.2	44.6	51.4	52.8	52.1	55.4	54.8
1983	52.6	54.7	52.1	50.8									
New York (cartoned)[2] Grade A, Large													
1982	81.4	77.7	79.4	72.2	64.0	63.9	64.0	64.8	68.6	69.5	68.6	67.2	70.1
1983	62.7	65.7	69.1										
4-Region Average, Grade A, Large Retail Price													
1982	93.9	101.1	96.7	92.3	85.3	80.5	86.6	80.1	87.5	87.3	86.1	84.8	88.5
1983	85.2	82.7	85.4										
Price Spreads Farm-to-Consumer													
1982	32.3	42.8	35.7	40.6	40.6	34.6	39.6	33.5	36.8	36.0	35.7	35.7	37.0
1983	41.8	36.1	33.9										
Farm-to-Retailer													
1982	17.7	21.4	18.8	22.5	20.5	17.2	19.0	16.1	18.4	18.3	17.9	19.1	18.9
1983	21.2	18.9	18.2										
Retail													
1982	14.6	21.4	16.9	18.1	20.1	17.4	20.6	17.4	18.4	17.7	17.8	16.6	18.1
1983	20.6	17.2	15.7										
1967 = 100													
Consumer Price Index													
1982	189.4	205.1	195.2	186.9	172.3	162.5	173.6	161.2	175.2	175.8	175.0	172.5	178.7
1983	172.9	169.3	175.0										

[1]Market (table) eggs including eggs sold retail by the producer; data not available prior to 1982. [2]Price to volume buyers.

Table 35.—Eggs: Production, disposition and value, 1975-82[1, 2]

Year	Average number of layers on hand during the year	Eggs: Per layer on hand during year	Eggs: Total	Eggs: Consumed on farms where produced	Eggs: Sold	Eggs: Price per dozen	Eggs: Gross income
	Million	*Number*		*Million*		*Cents*	*Million dollars*
1975	278	232	64,626	536	64,090	52.4	2,819
1976	274	235	64,511	502	64,009	58.3	3,133
1977	275	235	64,600	475	64,125	55.6	2,995
1978	281	239	67,140	457	66,683	52.2	2,920
1979	289	240	69,209	448	68,761	58.3	3,360
1980	288	244	69,683	442	69,242	56.3	3,268
1981	288	243	69,827	444	69,383	63.1	3,671
1982[3]	286	244	69,680	434	69,246	59.5	3,457

[1]Data cover both farm and commercial operations. [2]December 1 previous year-November 30 following year. [3]Preliminary.

Table 36.—Gross farm income from poultry and eggs, 1975-82[1]

Year	Eggs: Sales	Eggs: Consumption on farms	Broilers	Turkeys	Nonbroiler chicken: Sales	Nonbroiler chicken: Consumption on farms	Totals[2]: Sales	Totals[2]: Consumption on farms	Totals[2]: Gross income
	Value of sales and consumption on farms where produced								
	Million dollars								
1975	2,797	22	2,915	793	104	5	6,609	28	6,637
1976	3,110	24	2,953	825	135	6	7,024	30	7,053
1977	2,973	21	3,067	910	130	6	7,080	27	7,107
1978	2,900	19	3,682	1,157	129	5	7,868	25	7,892
1979	3,339	21	4,031	1,226	164	6	8,759	27	8,787
1980	3,248	20	4,304	1,253	130	5	8,934	25	8,959
1981	3,649	23	4,703	1,247	130	5	9,728	27	9,756
1982[3]	3,436	21	4,506	1,254	118	4	9,314	25	9,340

[1]All data (except turkey) correspond to a December-November marketing year. Detail may not add due to rounding. [2]Minus other poultry which is minuscule. [3]Preliminary.

Table 37.—Chicken and turkey: Production, disposition and price, 1975-82

Year	Broilers[1] Produced[2] Number	Broilers Produced Pounds	Broilers Price per pound[3]	Nonbroiler chicken[1] Sales Number	Sales Pounds	Consumed on farms Number	Consumed on farms Pounds	Nonbroiler Price per pound[3]	Turkey Sales Number	Turkey Sales Pounds	Turkey Price per pound[3]
	Million	Million	Cents	Million	Million	Million	Million	Cents	Million	Million	Cents
1975	2,950	11,096	26.3	224	1,047	13	51	9.9	124	2,277	34.8
1976	3,283	12,517	23.6	217	1,047	13	49	12.9	140	2,605	31.7
1977	3,400	12,993	23.6	224	1,077	12	47	12.0	136	2,562	35.5
1978	3,613	14,022	26.3	217	1,037	11	44	12.4	139	2,653	43.6
1979	3,951	15,519	26.0	233	1,135	11	43	14.4	156	2,958	41.4
1980	3,964	15,541	27.7	238	1,183	11	43	11.0	165	3,032	41.3
1981	4,150	16,530	28.5	239	1,164	11	42	11.1	171	3,263	38.2
1982[4]	4,151	16,770	26.9	242	1,159	10	40	10.3	165	3,176	39.5

[1]Broiler and nonbroiler data reported as consumption which is less than 1 percent of total production. December-November marketing year. [2]Includes home consumption. [3]Marketing year average. [4]Preliminary.

Table 38.—Hatcheries: Number, capacity and utilization, available data, 1975-83[1]

Year	Chicken hatcheries[1] Number	Egg capacity on January 1 Total	Egg capacity on January 1 Per hatchery	Chicks hatched in year ending June 30 Total	Chicks hatched Per unit of hatchery capacity	Turkey hatcheries Number	Eggs capacity on January 1 Total	Eggs capacity on January 1 Per hatchery	Poults hatched in year ending June 30 Total	Poults hatched Per unit of hatchery capacity
	Number	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Number	Number	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Number
1975	797	416,040	522.0	3,477,250	8.36	180	41,851	232.5	129,968	3.11
1977	651	420,070	645.3	4,072,157	9.69	149	40,375	271.0	147,092	3.64
1979	698	469,032	759.0	4,577,549	9.76	126	36,711	291.4	183,107	4.99
1981	538	466,096	866.3	3,509,009	7.53	109	39,022	358.0	179,132	4.59
1983	482	477,996	991.7	4,821,891	10.09	94	36,756	391.0	[2]186,202	5.07

[1]Includes Hawaii beginning in 1961. [2]For year ending February 28.

Table 39.—Young chicken prices and price spreads, 1982-83

Item	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	Average
	Cents per pound												
Farm Price*													
1982	27.3	27.4	27.1	26.5	28.2	28.9	28.1	26.6	26.8	25.5	24.8	24.3	26.9
1983	25.8	27.7	25.4	24.7									
Wholesale RTC 9-City Average													
1982	45.2	44.5	44.8	42.6	45.8	47.0	46.1	43.4	43.6	42.3	40.3	42.0	44.0
1983	43.1	45.2	41.9	40.9									
4-Region Average Retail Price													
1982	71.7	72.8	71.7	71.3	72.2	73.4	74.4	72.0	71.5	70.2	69.7	68.4	71.6
1983	69.2	70.4	70.3										
Price Spreads Farm-to-Consumer													
1982	35.7	37.8	36.5	36.1	34.1	33.4	37.4	35.3	34.0	34.9	37.5	35.5	35.7
1983	34.4	33.5	36.5										
Farm-To-Retailer													
1982	16.8	17.9	17.1	15.0	14.6	14.0	16.1	13.8	14.2	14.3	16.5	16.9	15.6
1983	16.3	16.0	16.9										
Retail													
1982	18.9	19.9	19.4	21.1	19.5	19.4	21.3	21.5	19.8	20.6	21.0	18.6	20.1
1983	18.1	17.5	19.6										
	1967 = 100												
Retail Price Index Whole Chickens													
1982	193.1	196.3	195.1	194.1	196.8	199.1	201.2	193.8	194.8	192.6	189.3	185.4	194.3
1983	186.8	190.6	190.7										

* Liveweight.

Table 40.—Young chicken supply and utilization, 1981-82

Calendar quarters and year	Total production[1]	Beginning stocks	Total supply[2]	Ending stocks	Exports and shipments	Military	Civilian disappearance: Total[2]	Civilian disappearance: Per capita
	Million pounds							*Pounds*
1981								
I	2,872.4	22.4	2,894.8	24.8	191.5	7.1	2,671.4	11.8
II	3,117.5	24.8	3,142.3	30.1	255.4	9.4	2,847.4	12.5
III	3,103.0	30.1	3,133.1	31.5	204.5	10.0	2,887.1	12.7
IV	2,899.3	31.5	2,930.8	32.6	222.1	7.8	2,668.4	11.7
Year	11,992.3	22.4	12,014.7	32.6	873.5	34.3	11,074.3	48.6
1982[3]								
I	2,924.1	32.6	2,956.6	27.0	171.3	6.8	2,751.6	12.0
II	3,145.2	27.0	3,172.2	21.8	178.7	13.1	2,958.7	12.9
III	3,158.6	21.8	3,180.4	17.4	138.3	8.3	3,016.4	13.1
IV	2,946.8	17.4	2,964.2	22.3	160.3	5.9	2,775.8	12.0
Year	12,174.7	32.6	12,207.3	22.3	648.5	34.0	11,502.5	50.0

[1]Total production is estimated by multiplying the federally inspected slaughter by the ratio of the annual total production to the annual federally inspected slaughter. The ratio for 1983 is the same as the one for 1982. [2]Totals may not add due to rounding. [3]Preliminary.

Table 41.—Mature chicken supply and utilization, 1981-82[1]

Calendar quarter and year	Supply: Total production	Supply: Beginning stocks	Supply: Total supply	Supply: Ending stocks	Utilization: Exports and shipments	Utilization: Domestic disappearance: Military	Utilization: Domestic disappearance: Civilian: Total	Utilization: Domestic disappearance: Civilian: Per capita
	Million pounds							*Pounds[2]*
1981								
I	210.6	114.1	324.7	126.3	16.1	.7	181.6	.8
II	199.3	126.3	325.7	147.2	9.1	.4	169.0	.7
III	166.4	147.2	313.6	146.2	7.5	.5	159.5	.7
IV	167.0	146.2	313.2	116.5	13.5	.3	183.0	.8
Year	743.4	114.1	857.5	116.5	46.2	1.8	693.0	3.0
1982[3]								
I	189.0	116.5	305.5	113.0	7.4	.4	184.7	.8
II	200.3	113.0	313.3	113.5	7.2	1.1	191.5	.8
III	176.2	113.5	289.7	103.8	5.1	.4	180.4	.8
IV	179.0	103.8	282.8	112.7	6.6	.3	163.1	.7
Year	744.5	116.5	861.0	112.7	26.3	2.2	719.8	3.1

[1]Totals may not add due to rounding. [2]Calculated from unrounded data. [3]Preliminary.

Table 42.—Broiler chicks hatched and pullet chicks placed in hatchery supply flocks

Month	Broiler-type chicks hatched: 1982 *	Broiler-type chicks hatched: 1983	Pullet chicks placed in broiler hatchery supply flocks: Monthly placements: 1982	Monthly placements: 1983	Cummulative placements 7-14 months earlier: 1982	Cummulative placements 7-14 months earlier: 1983
	Million		*Thousand*		*Thousand*	
January	372,503	382,420	3,171	2,920	28,513	25,971
February	336,484	347,992	3,012	3,030	28,228	25,994
March	390,918	398,894	3,489	2,965	27,217	25,690
April	385,801		3,476		27,155	25,215
May	402,754		3,537		26,931	25,237
June	385,164		3,827		25,760	25,156
July	381,979		3,971		25,772	24,706
August	377,760		3,207		25,850	24,089
September	348,090		3,696		25,582	24,292
October	344,579		3,034		26,005	24,286
November	345,602		3,408		26,397	
December	373,949		3,026		26,473	

* Revised.

Table 43.—Federally inspected young chicken slaughter

Quarter and year	Number	Average weight	Liveweight pounds	Certified RTC
	Mil	Lbs	Mil lbs	Mil lbs
1981				
I	977	4.02	3,931	2,849
II	1,069	3.98	4,259	3,096
III	1,061	3.98	4,220	3,081
IV	969	4.07	3,939	2,880
Year	4,076	4.01	16,350	11,906
1982				
I	983	4.03	3,961	2,888
II	1,047	4.05	4,239	3,109
III	1,065	4.00	4,265	3,130
IV	973	4.10	3,991	2,911
Year	4,068	4.04	16,456	12,039
1983				
I	1,015	4.09	4,156	3,038

Table 44.—Federally inspected turkey slaughter

Quarter and year	Number	Average weight	Live weight pounds	Certified RTC
	Mil.	Lbs.	Mil. lbs.	Mil. lbs.
1981				
I	26.9	18.79	506.4	398.1
II	37.6	18.53	697.5	553.2
III	52.9	18.76	991.6	785.2
IV	48.8	20.00	976.3	772.6
Year	166.3	19.07	3,171.7	2,509.1
1982				
I	26.4	19.67	519.2	410.4
II	35.0	18.91	661.0	527.9
III	51.0	18.67	951.7	761.5
IV	48.0	19.85	953.2	759.1
Year	160.4	19.24	3,085.1	2,458.9
1983				
I	28.4	20.18	573.2	453.2

Table 45.—Turkey prices and price spreads, 1982-83

Item	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	Average
							Cents per pound						
Farm Price[1]													
1982	33.1	33.8	33.9	34.2	34.9	38.3	40.2	40.6	42.2	42.8	42.9	33.5	39.5
1983	31.9	32.8	33.0	32.1									
New York, Hens[2] 8-16 lbs.													
1982	53.6	55.8	56.0	55.8	58.8	61.8	64.1	64.1	68.0	69.6	67.2	54.2	60.8
1983	53.6	54.9	56.0										
4-Region Average Retail Price													
1982	92.8	91.7	91.5	89.5	91.9	91.0	93.7	96.6	95.1	95.9	92.4	89.2	92.6
1983	91.4	92.4	91.8										
Price Spreads													
Farm-To-Consumer													
1982	51.5	47.6	48.6	46.1	45.2	41.3	42.1	45.0	38.8	39.1	37.6	47.2	44.2
1983	53.0	52.9	51.5										
Farm-To-Retailer													
1982	22.2	21.2	19.4	21.2	19.7	19.8	19.5	20.8	17.4	19.3	20.9	22.8	20.4
1983	23.0	22.0	22.0										
Retail													
1982	29.3	26.4	29.2	24.9	25.5	21.5	22.6	24.2	21.4	19.8	16.7	24.4	23.8
1983	30.0	30.9	29.5										
							December 1977 = 100						
Consumer price index													
1982	123.2	123.2	123.9	121.3	124.3	124.6	127.3	127.7	127.9	128.5	125.4	126.0	125.3
1983	126.3	127.7	126.6										

[1]Liveweight. [2]Wholesale, Ready-To-Cook.

Table 46.—Broiler: Eggs set and chicks placed weekly in 19 commercial States, 1981-83[1, 2]

Period month and day[2]	Eggs set 1981/82	Eggs set 1982/83	Eggs set Percent of previous year	Chicks placed 1981/82	Chicks placed 1982/83	Chicks placed Percent of previous year
	Thousands			Thousands		
November						
20	99,417	100,886	101	77,242	79,799	103
27	98,712	100,653	102	78,262	80,395	103
December						
4	92,058	97,509	108	79,952	80,666	101
11	97,522	99,925	102	79,367	80,051	101
18	99,328	100,700	101	79,044	80,944	102
25	98,784	101,228	102	74,070	78,774	106
January						
1	98,531	101,819	103	77,931	80,825	103
8	99,523	101,181	102	79,631	81,618	102
15	99,746	101,435	102	79,078	82,022	104
22	98,492	99,728	101	78,505	82,537	105
29	98,020	101,726	104	80,410	82,106	102
February						
5	98,057	103,127	105	80,274	82,072	102
12	99,672	103,283	104	79,350	79,760	101
19	101,292	103,816	102	78,452	81,728	104
26	103,914	105,067	101	79,278	83,034	105
March						
5	103,586	105,825	102	80,956	83,882	104
12	103,552	105,112	102	81,974	84,202	103
19	103,554	105,576	102	83,524	85,442	102
26	102,921	103,243	100	84,370	85,958	102
April						
2	102,709	104,984	102	83,942	86,056	103
9	104,970	104,897	100	83,928	85,455	101
16	105,198	104,242	99	83,513	83,298	100
23	103,330	103,845	100	83,607	85,263	102
30	102,560			85,376		
May						
7	104,605			85,635		
14	103,514			84,679		
21	103,804			83,677		
28	103,521			85,781		
June						
4	103,798			84,570		
11	103,240			84,726		
18	103,403			84,075		
25	99,458			84,867		
July						
2	96,923			84,346		
9	100,459			85,084		
16	100,333			80,064		
23	101,291			78,205		
30	99,880			81,772		
August						
6	98,170			81,384		
13	98,803			81,706		
20	97,678			79,968		
27	97,797			79,105		
September						
3	93,354			79,749		
10	89,698			79,314		
17	85,996			78,898		
24	98,137			74,578		
October						
1	96,307			71,427		
8	90,959			68,131		
15	85,158			78,311		
22	91,824			77,217		
29	100,174			73,255		
November						
5	99,914			67,456		
12	101,349			73,298		

[1]19 States: Ala., Ark., Calif., Del., Fla., Ga., Md., Miss., N.C., Pa., S.C., Tex., Va., La., Mo., Tn., Or., and Wa. W. Va. [2]Weeks in 1982/83 and corresponding weeks in 1981/82.

Table 47.—Turkey hatchery operations, 1982-83

Month	Turkey placed[1]			Eggs in incubators first of month changes from previous year		
	Light breeds[2]	Heavy breeds[3]	Total	Light breeds[2]	Heavy breeds[3]	Total
	1982-83	1982-83	1982-83	1982-83	1982-83	1982-83
	Thousands			Percent		
September	180	7,849	8,029	−47	3	1
October	171	9,477	9,648	−53	7	5
November	162	11,442	11,604	−68	19	14
December	589	11,544	12,133	−63	4	−1
January	589	13,186	13,775	−10	−3	2
February	568	14,438	15,006	−32	5	3
March	583	18,375	18,958	−23	1	0
April				18	−2	−3
May						
June						
July						
August						

[1]Excludes exported poults. Placed estimates should not be used to measure change from previous year. [2]Normal mature marketing weight under 12 pounds. [3]Normal mature marketing weight 12 pounds or over.

Table 48.—Turkey supply and utilization, 1981-82[1, 2]

Calendar quarter and year	Total production[1]	Beginning stocks	Total supply[2]	Ending stocks	Exports and shipments	Military	Civilian Consumption	
							Total[2]	Per capita[2]
	Million pounds							Pounds
1981								
I	408.6	198.0	606.5	220.7	12.5	3.5	369.8	1.6
II	567.9	220.7	788.5	327.3	16.4	3.7	441.2	1.9
III	806.3	327.3	1,133.6	532.1	16.8	4.1	580.5	2.5
IV	793.0	532.1	1,325.2	238.4	22.6	3.2	1,060.8	4.6
Year	2,575.8	198.0	2,773.8	238.4	68.3	14.6	2,452.4	10.8
1982[3]								
I	421.1	238.4	659.5	232.8	17.8	2.3	406.6	1.8
II	541.6	232.8	774.4	281.7	10.9	2.2	479.7	2.1
III	780.7	281.7	1,062.3	435.8	9.9	4.6	612.0	2.7
IV	779.0	435.8	1,214.8	203.9	17.1	3.1	990.7	4.3
Year	2,522.3	238.4	2,760.7	203.9	55.6	12.1	2,489.1	10.8

[1]Total production is estimated by multiplying the inspected slaughter by the ratio of the annual total production to the annual inspected slaughter. The ratio used in 1983 is the same as the one in 1982. [2]Totals may not add due to rounding. [3]Preliminary.

Table 49.—Estimated costs and returns, 1981-83[1]

Quarter and year	Production costs: Feed	Production costs: Total	Wholesale: Total costs[2]	Wholesale: Price[3]	Net returns
Market eggs (cts/doz)					
1981					
I	37.7	54.0	75.3	72.7	−2.6
II	37.3	53.6	74.9	68.8	−6.1
III	35.7	52.0	73.3	72.9	−0.4
IV	30.5	46.8	68.1	78.1	10.0
Year[4]	35.2	51.5	72.8	73.2	0.3
1982					
I	30.4	45.9	67.0	78.9	11.9
II	31.5	47.0	68.1	67.1	−1.0
III	30.0	45.5	66.6	67.0	0.4
IV	27.1	42.6	63.7	67.5	3.8
Year[4]	29.7	45.2	66.3	70.1	3.8
1983					
I					
Broilers (cts/lb)					
1981					
I	21.3	29.7	53.1	49.3	−3.8
II	20.5	28.9	52.1	46.7	−5.4
III	20.2	28.6	51.6	47.0	−4.6
IV	17.8	26.2	48.5	42.1	−6.4
Year[4]	20.0	28.4	51.3	46.3	−5.0
1982					
I	16.7	25.0	47.0	44.8	−2.1
II	17.3	25.6	47.7	45.2	−2.6
III	17.3	25.6	47.7	44.4	−3.3
IV	15.0	23.3	44.6	41.5	−3.1
Year[4]	16.6	24.9	46.8	44.0	−2.8
1983					
I					
Turkeys (cts/lb)					
1981					
I	32.0	43.0	68.3	64.2	−4.1
II	30.7	41.7	66.7	67.8	1.1
III	30.6	41.6	66.6	66.5	−0.1
IV	28.5	39.5	63.9	58.6	−5.3
Year	30.2	41.2	66.1	64.0	−2.1
1982					
I	24.1	35.9	59.7	57.0	−2.7
II	25.1	36.9	60.9	59.3	−1.6
III	25.5	37.3	61.4	67.0	5.6
IV	23.2	35.0	58.5	66.9	8.3
Year[4]	24.5	36.3	60.1	63.6	3.5
1983					
I					

[1]Estimated by computerized formula. Costs are weighted by monthly production. [2]Based on farm cost converted to wholesale market value. [3]Wholesale prices used are the 13 metro area egg price, 9-city weighted average broiler price and a composite price reflecting prices in New York, Chicago and Los Angeles. [4]Weighted average.

Table 50.—Commercial broilers and turkeys: Number produced or raised by States and regions, by years, 1979-82[1]

State and region	Commercial broilers produced[1]				Turkeys raised, all breeds[4]			
	1979	1980	1981	1982	1979	1980	1981	1982
				Thousands				
Maine	87,816			(2)				
New Hampshire					25	24	28	22
Vermont								
Massachusetts					140	126	145	145
Rhode Island								
Connecticut					46	25	28	25
New York		600	540	570	227	258	268	267
New Jersey					59	69	70	75
Pennsylvania	109,206	111,553	115,058	114,889	4,740	5,510	5,680	5,300
North Atlantic	197,022	112,153	115,598	115,459	5,237	6,012	6,219	5,834
Ohio	19,100	14,550	12,800	13,500	2,350	2,320	2,500	2,700
Indiana	15,785			(2)	5,640	6,192	6,611	6,807
Illinois					516	474	407	291
Michigan	2,570	1,552	1,130	1,180	1,200	1,450	1,550	1,400
Wisconsin	11,750	11,390	12,450	11,650	5,645	5,045	6,039	6,731
East North Central	49,205	27,492	26,380	26,330	15,351	15,481	17,107	17,929
Minnesota	17,000	19,400	21,500	23,700	24,666	25,500	25,700	26,000
Iowa	3,000	3,000	3,100	3,300	6,160	6,625	7,090	7,650
Missouri	25,297	23,561	26,100	(2)	10,950	12,400	12,000	12,000
North Dakota					950	940	1,050	950
South Dakota					1,253	1,277	1,500	1,600
Nebraska	1,950	2,000	1,580	1,950	654	811	680	715
Kansas					184	132	263	202
West North Central	47,247	47,961	52,280	31,950	44,817	47,685	48,283	49,117
Delaware	175,856	166,729	169,596	177,799	326	178	178	238
Maryland	244,783	236,920	253,313	267,174	118	86	88	69
Virginia	111,564	126,358	133,839	140,072	9,174	10,079	10,015	10,081
West Virginia	18,743	21,786	24,990	26,140	2,633	2,282	2,149	2,115
North Carolina	376,580	399,592	423,160	418,620	23,100	24,250	26,800	27,000
South Carolina	43,687	43,124	43,621	47,973	2,998	3,202	2,898	2,616
Georgia	561,268	573,899	614,687	610,735	2,516	2,380	2,734	2,680
Florida	78,683	87,143	92,350	97,246				
South Atlantic	1,611,155	1,655,5512	1,755,556	1,785,759	40,887	42,605	44,862	44,799
Kentucky	3,285	3,195	3,144	2,907				
Tennessee	57,733	66,929	64,521	(2)				
Alabama	493,060	494,709	519,288	500,232				
Mississippi	276,858	275,978	290,118	298,587				
Arkansas	678,208	634,877	675,110	668,497	13,340	14,500	15,070	13,000
Louisiana	91,311	98,957	104,346	(2)				
Oklahoma	40,285	45,014	50,866	51,170	1,890	2,215	1,605	2,055
Texas	228,400	221,081	231,700	222,500	8,000	7,750	7,300	5,200
South Central	1,869,140	1,840,740	1,939,093	1,743,893	23,230	24,465	23,975	20,255
Montana								
Idaho								
Wyoming								
Colorado					3,885	4,130	4,300	4,065
New Mexico								
Arizona								
Utah					2,921	2,409	2,901	2,404
Nevada								
Washington	19,847	20,641	21,879	21,805				
Oregon	17,300	17,100	18,200	16,000	1,295	1,170	1,400	1,050
California	137,600	152,400	158,800	167,400	18,855	20,786	21,768	20,000
West	174,747	190,141	198,879	205,205	26,956	28,495	30,369	27,519
Alaska								
Hawaii	2,246	2,576	3,009	3,044				
Other States[2]		87,838	59,005	242,635				
48 States					156,478	164,743	170,815	165,453
United States[3]	3,950,762	3,964,452	4,149,800	4,151,275	156,478	164,743	170,815	165,453

[1] Includes production of other meat-type breeds. December 1 through November 30 marketing year. [2] Combined to avoid disclosing individual operations. [3] Excludes states producing less than 500,000 birds. [4] Does not include young turkeys lost; based on turkeys hatched September 1 of previous year through August 31, of the current year.

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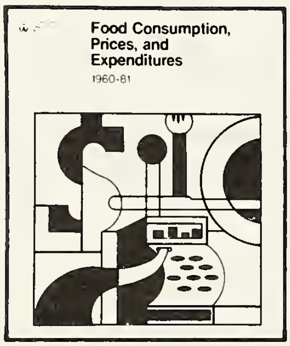
Food Consumption, Prices, and Expenditures



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